"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair and slightly warmer; winds southerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,026. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.07; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¼c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—The Japanese Minister at Pekin is urging the Foreign Office to reject the Russian demands. It is said Japan will take vigorous action if the demands are conceded. Salviati, the Venetian glass and mosaic artist, committed suicide. Queen Victoria's departure for Nice was postponed for a day owing to a slight indisposition. The news that she was ill caused a semi-panic in the London consol market. The British naval estimates provide for three new battleships and other vessels. Signor Cavallotti's body was escorted to the railroad station in Rome by the troops and Garibaldians in their red shirts.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Dr. A. S. Draper has declined the place of City Superintendent of Schools.

As the result of a gasoline explosion in Monroeville, N. J., on Monday evening a woman and her three children were badly burned.

Eight persons were severely burned in a fire which started on Monday night while preparations were in progress for a masquerade ball at the Germania Hall, Hartford, Conn.

The Lattimer murder trial was closed last evening and the jury retired to consider its verdict, court adjourning until this morning. Judge Woodward in his charge defined the rights and authority of the Sheriff, the power of the posse comitatus, and the rights of citizens as regards refusing to work and inducing others to join them in the refusal.

Page 3.

At a meeting of the Kings County Republican Committee last night W. B. Atterbury openly charged Peter L. Meninger with dishonesty.

The Central Committee of the Citizens' Union elected officers on Monday night and appointed standing committees. The office of Secretary was left open, as the Union is seeking a particularly efficient man for the place.

The Post Office Appropriation bill, agreed on in the House Committee at Washington yesterday, provides for an expenditure of over $100,000,000, and enables the Postmaster General to consolidate the Brooklyn and New York City Post Offices.

In reply to a request by Spain for information concerning the nature of Capt. Crowninshield's recent trip to the West Indies, President McKinley promptly denied that the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation had been in communication with the insurgents.

Simon Sterne, Chauncey M. Depew, and Francis Lynde Stetson gave their views yesterday on the effect of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Nebraska minimum freight rate case. All praise the decision as timely and just, and say that it insures stability to investments and protection to property.

Page 4.

The Republican local "machines" in New York and Kings Counties are making a determined stand against certain features of the Primary bill, and notably against the Kentucky plan of enrollment.

The Ellsworth anti-newspaper bill has been dropped as the result of a conference of party leaders held in the Executive Chamber yesterday. The news was received with satisfaction by members of both parties.

Two painters at work on the cornice of a Twenty-third Street office building fell eight stories and were killed instantly by the breaking of the rope which had sustained the platform on which they were standing.

Three men were killed and another lies in a hospital in a critical condition as the result of an accident yesterday in a trench in Delancey Street, where excavations are being made for the foundations of the new East River bridge.

Speedy action upon the Anti-Trust bill was demanded by the Democrats in the Assembly yesterday, but a motion to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the measure was lost by 76 votes to 61. Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one by Senator Ahearn to increase the salaries of all school teachers in New York City.

Page 5.

General Passenger Agents of trunk lines met and endeavored to make arrangements to stop the Northwestern rate war.

A good card of general athletics was presented last night at the Spring games under the auspices of the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, at the Twelfth Regiment Armory. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club won the banner in club competition on points.

The police on a case worked up under the direction of Chief McCullagh and Capt. Chapman yesterday raided the "West Side Club," at 80 Sixth Avenue, said to be a poolroom kept by "The" Allen, who has successfully defied the authorities for years. Allen was arrested, with 195 others. Chief McCullagh believes he has at last ample evidence to convict Allen.

Page 7.

Prince Albert Leopold, nephew of the King of Belgium and heir presumptive to the Belgian throne, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, accompanied by his suite. He intends to tour this country, and will go to-day to Washington, where he is to be entertained at dinner by President McKinley and Vice President Hobart.

Page 12.

Two referees reported yesterday that E. J. Ratcliffe was married to two women and recommended a divorce in each case.

The reports of disagreement between Chief McCullagh and President York of the Police Board were emphatically denied by both men yesterday.

Henry Southgate, son of a Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was sent to jail by Magistrate Flammer yesterday because he could not pay $6 a week for his wife's support.

District Attorney Marean of Brooklyn, in opening the case against ex-Coroner Coombs, said he would prove that many of the alleged jurymen in the inquests never existed.

At the continuation of the trial of Capt. O. M. Carter yesterday Chauncey M. Depew was a witness, testifying to the good character of R. F. Westcott and the accused officer.

The City Council received from Mayor Van Wyck yesterday a veto of the resolution adopted Feb. 15 authorizing the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies to defray the cost of a telephone for the Brooklyn Bureau. A resolution condemning the Ellsworth bill was referred to a committee, and the appointment was authorized of an Inspector of Weights and Measures in each Council district, and of an Assistant Sergeant at Arms, a doorkeeper, and two pages for the Council.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
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G. B. SHAW RESIGNS.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The Directors of the American Trust and Savings Bank to-day acted on the resignation of President G. B. Shaw. It was accepted at Mr. Shaw's urgent request, and Vice President E. A. Potter was elevated to the higher position. Mr. Shaw was in turn elected Vice President to succeed Mr. Potter.

This change is to allow Mr. Shaw to regain his health, and to devote more time to his outside interests. Mr. Potter has relinquished all his interests outside of the bank.

The North Shore Limited.
Morning train to Chicago in 24 hours. Up the Hudson River and through the beautiful Mohawk Valley by daylight. Finest one-day railroad ride in the world; leaves Grand Central Station 10:00 A. M.; arrives Chicago 9:00 next morning.

LATTIMER TRIAL CLOSED

Judge Woodward Delivers His Charge and the Jury Retires to Consider Its Verdict.

THE POWERS OF A SHERIFF

Right to Strike Upheld, but Coercion Declared Unlawful, and the Use of Force to Prevent It the Duty of Officers.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 8.—The case for murder against Sheriff Martin of Luzerne County, and his deputies, for the shooting of miners at Lattimer on Sept. 10, went to the jury this evening. The specific charge is the killing of Mike Ceziak.

Ex-Attorney General Palmer and District Attorney Martin made their arguments during the afternoon. At 4 o'clock Judge Woodward began his charge to the jury.

After defining the various degrees of murder, the Judge took up the question whether or not such conditions of disorder existed in the region prior to Sept. 10, the date of the shooting, as to justify the Sheriff's action in calling out the posse comitatus. In this connection he discussed the nature of the office of Sheriff, his powers and duties. "His power," said the Court, "is largely discretionary. In a time of great emergency or in a crisis of unusual danger the limits under which his discretion may be exercised have been held by the courts to be without fixed time. For this occasion the military arm of the Government is never raised to suppress civil disorder until the authority of the Sheriff has been exhausted in an unsuccessful effort to maintain the peace.

The Posse Comitatus.

"The Sheriff may avail himself of the services of military organizations. He may order them into his posse, not as soldiers, but as citizens trained and disciplined for effective service in critical emergencies. The posse comitatus signifies the whole power of the county, and all able-bodied male persons over the age of fifteen years may be summoned to act as members of it. To disobey the summons of the Sheriff is to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall subject the offender to the punishment of fine and imprisonment."

Continuing, the Judge said: "There is no law, either by statutory enactment or by any decision of our courts, to prevent laboring men from stopping work and going upon a strike whenever, in their own opinion, it is for their interest so to do. Nor is there any law which makes it a conspiracy for workingmen, in any department of human industry, to combine together and by mutual agreement to refuse employment until there has been brought about a satisfactory adjustment between their employers and themselves upon the points at issue. The liberty of contract is not to be infringed either by the employed or by the employer. As the employer has no right to compel a man to work who does not wish to work, so also is it true that the employe has no right to compel his fellow-workman to quit work if he wishes to work.

May Not Force Others to Strike.

"The distinction between the right to strike and the right to compel others to strike is a natural and palpable one, and is approved by the instinctive law of right and wrong, as well as by the statutes and the decisions of the courts. And the compulsion denounced by the law is not alone that which consists in actual physical force applied by one set of men upon another. It may consist in a course of action tending to overawe, or frighten, or stampede a body of men who are anxious to work, as well as in laying a violent hand upon individual workmen, and forcing them by main strength to abandon their employment and unite in a strike.

"It is certainly true that at both West Hazleton and at Lattimer the great bodies of the strikers failed to obey the Sheriff when he ordered them to disperse, and insisted on pushing on. Nor can it be doubted that the Sheriff had the right, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the law, to issue the order. And if it was the right of the Sheriff to command the crowd to disperse, then it was the duty of the crowd to obey his command. The right to give the order implies the duty of obedience to the order, and disobedience of it is evidence of a riotous purpose. If I push on when the Sheriff orders me to stop, I do so at my peril.

Obedience Required of All.

"Of course, this obligation of obedience to the authority of the peace officer of the county is not confined to laboring men. It extends to and embraces all the inhabitants of the county, rich or poor, high and low. If you are satisfied, gentlemen, from the evidence that the purpose of the Sheriff and of the posse was to preserve order and prevent riot, then it would follow that their intent and object was not a criminal or unlawful one, and the rule of the law which makes the act of one the act of all has no application to the facts of this case. If, on the contrary, you are convinced by the evidence that the Sheriff was not actuated by a desire and intention to preserve the peace, but that he summoned his posse with the idea of inflicting upon the body of men known in the case as strikers wanton and unnecessary outrage and injury, without reference to their action and conduct—if, in short, his purpose was a base, malicious, and wicked one, then, so far as he was concerned, and so far as the deputies were concerned, if they understood his motive and acted with the same intent, the fact of a criminal and unlawful combination would be established, and then all the defendants might be convicted, although the shot which took the life of the deceased was fired by a single one of the defendants. The act of any one would, in that event, be the act of all. If, under all the evidence in the case, you are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the Sheriff and his posse were impelled by a criminal or unlawful purpose, then the doctrine of the law which the Commonwealth invokes, that where there are many defendants the criminal act of one of them is under certain circumstances to be regarded as the criminal act of all, has no place in this case.

Where Witnesses Differ.

"After a careful examination of all of the testimony, I am prepared to say that the most, if not the only, material questions in respect to which the witnesses differ in their statement as to the occurrence at Lattimer, are, first, as to the number of men who surrounded the Sheriff after his effort to arrest one of the strikers; second, as to the firing. Was it continued after the ranks of the strikers had broken and were in retreat, or did it cease when the volley was fired? It is alleged by the Commonwealth that those of the killed and wounded who were shot in the back received their wounds while in the act of running away, and from shots delivered after the main volley had been fired. It is claimed by the defendants that the evidence shows that the firing ended with the volley while the strikers, or some of them, at least, were still advancing toward the line of the deputies, and that those of the strikers who received wounds in the back were among those who surrounded the Sheriff when he made the arrest and was pushed from the main road to the ditch, one side of it. The orders of the Sheriff were not to fire unless he gave the word, or unless his own life was in danger—and he was so situated as not to be able to issue an order—or unless the deputies themselves were in danger of losing their own lives by an assault upon them. The settlement of these disputed points by the jury may be important upon the question whether the posse comitatus, originally a legally constituted body, did or did not become an unlawful assemblage by reason of any subsequent determination to disregard the law and commit crime."

The jury then retired to deliberate, and court was adjourned until to-morrow.

BURNED BY GASOLINE.

A New Jersey Woman and Her Children Injured as the Result of an Explosion.

WOODBURY, N. J., March 8.—As a result of a gasoline explosion in the house of D. L. Cheeseman, at Monroeville, last evening, Mrs. Cheeseman and her three children are suffering from serious burns and the house is partly wrecked.

Mrs. Cheeseman sent one of her children to purchase some gasoline. When the child returned he placed the gasoline near the stove. Mrs. Cheeseman was in the upper part of the house at the time. There was a boilerful of scalding water on the stove, and another child, knowing that the mother was washing and thinking to assist her, poured the gasoline into the boiler. In doing so, some of the gasoline went on the stove, and the next minute an explosion which shook the building occurred.

Mrs. Cheeseman ran down stairs, to find the three children's clothes in flames. In putting out the blaze she was badly burned about the hands and face. The children's bodies were badly burned. It is believed that one of them, a baby, which was lying on a couch, will die. The force of the explosion tore the plaster from the walls, demolished the kitchen, and tore out one part of the house.

MURDERED BY A BURGLAR.

William O. Hutchins, Prominent Citizen of Providence, R. I., Shot in Front of His Home.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8.—William O. Hutchins, one of the best-known manufacturing jewelers in the East and a prominent East Side resident, was shot and almost instantly killed by a burglar, who had entered his residence on Angell Street, about 7 o'clock this evening.

The tragedy occurred in front of the victim's own doorsteps. The burglar entered the house by means of the rear door and went to the servants' room, from which he stole $18. He then went into Mrs. Hutchins's room and was looking for valuables there when Mrs. Hutchins entered. She and her husband had just finished dinner. She, on seeing the intruder, ran down stairs and told her husband of his presence.

After advising his wife to go to his father's house next door, Mr. Hutchins took a cane from a rack and was ascending the stairs to his wife's room when he heard the burglar open a window and jump into the portico over the front entrance to the residence. Mr. Hutchins turned around, and, going down stairs, left the house by a side door, intending to head off the burglar. When he reached the sidewalk in front of the house he met B. W. Horton, a neighbor.

"There's a burglar in my house," said Hutchins. "Watch for him while I go to the drug store and 'phone for the police."

"No, you watch and I will 'phone," said Horton.

Hardly had the words left his lips when the burglar dropped from the portico to the grass embankment below. As his feet struck the earth, Hutchins dashed at him and struck him a heavy blow over the head with the cane he carried. The stick broke in two and Hutchins retreated to the sidewalk. As he did so the burglar drew a revolver and fired at him. Hutchins was hardly ten feet away, and the 32 or 38 calibre bullet struck him just over the heart.

Horton, who had hid behind a tree after the shot had been fired, heard Hutchins exclaim, "I'm shot!" and saw him stagger to Anthony's drug store, on the corner, a few feet distant. Hutchins reeled into the store, and, after saying, "I'm shot," fell to the floor. One of the clerks asked him who shot him, and he said, "A burglar." Those were the last words he spoke, and in fifteen minutes from the time he received the wound he was dead.

The police and detectives are baffled, and the only clue they can obtain is that the murderer and robber is 5 feet 9 inches in height and was dressed in a dark suit of clothes and a black derby or slouch hat.

SECRETARY HOSMER SHORT.

Spent $2,000 of the Western Traffic Association's Money.

CHICAGO, March 8.—An investigation into the accounts of the Western Joint Traffic Bureau, which has been going on for several days, has disclosed the fact that William H. Hosmer, Secretary of the bureau, was short to the amount of about $2,000. The disclosure incidentally may lead to the dissolution of the bureau and its reorganization. Mr. Hosmer made a confession. He said he had used the money in small amounts when he needed it for household expenses. He has not been arrested. There is no disposition to prosecute him.

He has given a check for $1,000 toward repayment. He was trusted implicitly, having been with the bureau fifteen years.

NEVER SPOKE FOR 12 YEARS.

Mrs. Eugene O'Reilly of Chicago Charges Her Husband with Cruelty.

CHICAGO, March 8.—For twelve years, according to the statements made before Judge Burke to-day, Eugene O'Reilly, living in the same home with his wife, Catherine, preserved complete silence toward her. Mrs. O'Reilly charges that her husband, whose wealth is over $1,000,000, has treated her with cruelty and deserted her. They are each over seventy years old. For twelve years he never uttered a word to her. Frequently, she swears, he would turn savagely upon her, beat her with tigerish ferocity, and yet utter not a word between the fast-falling blows.

For nearly forty years this strange pair dwelt together, and at last, Catherine O'Reilly says, the burden grew too great. The separation came, and the worn wife now asks Judge Burke to grant her freedom from her husband and support.

Mr. O'Reilly is a retired grocer, and will, it is said, file a cross-bill, alleging that the cruelty was on Mrs. O'Reilly's part, and that she made life intolerable for him throughout a period of many years. The case, it is said, will take at least two weeks for trial.

THE RED DISPLAY DISLIKED.

NEWARK, N. J., March 8.—The police were called upon to act this morning in one of the most peculiar cases yet recorded. The Naedles and Voight families live in Rose Street, near Woodlawn Cemetery. Mr. Voight keeps a flower store, which his greenhouses adjoin. The families have been at war for a long time, and have been in court a number of times.

Richard Naedle died on Saturday. His funeral was to-day. This morning a big red wreath, tied with a red ribbon, appeared on the greenhouse facing the Naedles house. To it was attached a card on which was written: "Regards to Friend Bart."

This aroused the ire of the Naedle family. They insisted the display was intended as a mark of disrespect to the dead. Later the Voight clothesline was ornamented with red skirts and red clothes. Then the police were called. When they arrived they found the Voights had placed wreaths of green and red on the side of the greenhouse with notices of a bargain sale. Mrs. Voight was remonstrated with, and she said she had a right to hang out her clothes when she wished. Mr. Voight said the red wreath was for a friend of his whose birthday it was. The police were powerless, of course, and the annoying display continued.

Southern Publishers' Association.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8.—Twenty-two of the daily morning newspapers of the South, representing every State between the Potomac and the Rio Grande south of the Ohio River, met in this city to-day and organized the Southern Publishers' Association, an organization very much on the line of the National Publishers' Association. George W. Ochs of The Chattanooga Times was elected President.

A Moving Palace.
The Pennsylvania Limited with its magnificent new equipment is a realization of the ideal in railway travel. The business man takes it because he can trade as he goes; the rich man, because it affords the greatest luxury; the ladies, because it affords every convenience and comfort of a well-ordered home. Leaves New York daily for the West.—Adv.

DR. DRAPER WILL NOT ACCEPT.

He Telegraphs His Refusal of the Position of City Superintendent of Schools.

Dr. Andrew S. Draper, the President of the University of Illinois, who was elected City Superintendent of Schools at a meeting of the Board of Education held Monday, sent a telegram yesterday to Charles Buckley Hubbell, President of the board, in which he stated that he would have to decline the proffered office, and had so notified the Board of Trustees of the University. He has been strongly urged by prominent Illinois people to remain at the head of the University of Illinois, which is at Champaign, and he notified his friends in the Board of Education that he did not wish his name considered for the place, but, in spite of his positive denials to consider an acceptance, he was elected Superintendent, and a salary of $8,000 per year was voted to him.

President Hubbell, when seen last night at the Hotel Manhattan, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, said that the members of the board had not yet given up hopes of securing Dr. Draper's acceptance.

"I received a telegram from Dr. Draper to-day, in which he said he must refuse the Superintendency," said Mr. Hubbell, "but we shall make every effort to have him reconsider his decision. He will make an excellent Superintendent, and we mean to secure him if we can. We shall consider no other name until the matter is finally settled."

A committee of three, appointed at the meeting of the board, will wait upon Dr. Draper either in Champaign or Chicago, and will give him formal notice of his election as City Superintendent, and urge him to accept. It is generally conceded, however, that the trip will be fruitless, as Dr. Draper's declination was couched in the most positive terms, and only made after due and careful consideration of the matter.

Dr. Draper's salary as President of the University of Illinois is between $7,000 and $8,000 a year, so the question of money will have no weight whatever. W. H. Maxwell, the present Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn, whose name has been prominently mentioned for the position offered Dr. Draper, and whose supporters voted for the latter at the meeting of the board, it is thought by some, will be finally elected the City Superintendent.

FIRE STOPS MASQUERADE BALL.

Eight Persons Severely Burned at Germania Hall, Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 8.—At a fire in Germania Hall, corner of Main and Morgan Streets, last night, while the tableaux were being prepared to open the masquerade ball of the Hartford Maennerchor Society, a panic resulted, and eight persons were severely burned. Mrs. August Watersdorf is believed to have sustained fatal injuries.

The fire is thought to have been caused by two electric wires becoming crossed under the stage. There were many thrilling rescues by the Fire Department. The damage to the building is $10,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW PASTOR.

The Rev. Frank Bristol of Evanston Called to Washington.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The Rev. Frank Bristol of Evanston, who has been called to the pastorate of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington, said today that he had accepted. The Washington Conference will confirm the call to-day. A committee from the Washington Church recently visited Evanston and listened to a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Bristol. On its return to the capital, a call was sent. He cannot leave until May, and the Rev. Dr. Johnson may be selected to fill the pulpit until that time. The Metropolitan Church numbers among its members President and Mrs. McKinley.

CHURCH ALTAR NOT DUTIABLE.

Judge Townsend in New Haven Overrules New York Appraisers.

NEW HAVEN, March 8.—Judge Townsend of the United States Court rendered a decision to-day involving a novel point. The case was one of customs appeal in which a 30 per cent. duty had been charged at the New York Custom House for an altar for an Episcopal church at Binghamton, N. Y. The Collector and the Board of Appraisers decided that it was "dressed stone, not specifically provided for."

The importer took an appeal on the ground that it was a work of art intended to be presented to a religious society, and not dutiable. St. Gaudens and other well-known artists and sculptors testified before the Board of Appraisers that the fixture was not a work of art, but Judge Townsend decided that it was, and therefore reverses the decision of the Board of Appraisers.

Age Limit of Union Pacific Employes.

OMAHA, Neb., March 8.—The new management of the Union Pacific Road has a limit of sixty years as the age at which men must cease to work for it. This rule is now in force, and eighty-seven men were discharged last week because they had reached that age. The enforcement of this rule is causing a great deal of uneasiness among the 10,000 employes of the system in the West. At present it applies only to the shopmen, but it will be extended to the general office.

Newport News Bonds for $140,000 Sold.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 8.—Bonds of the City of Newport News, for $140,000, bearing 4½ per cent. interest and redeemable at the expiration of twenty years, were sold to-day to Messrs. Walter Stanton & Co. of New York. Their bid was $102.26.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The centre of low pressure has advanced eastward to the Central Missouri Valley, and is accompanied by a considerable extent of cloudiness and light snows in the Dakotas and showers in Colorado. The pressure remains high on the Atlantic Coast, but has fallen generally east of the Rocky Mountains. The weather is nearly clear throughout the eastern and southern districts. The temperature has continued to rise in the Central and Southern Mississippi Valley in the districts lying to the eastward, and also in the Southwest. Fair weather will continue in the Atlantic and Gulf coast districts, and the Ohio Valley. An increasing cloudiness is indicated in the lake regions and the Upper Mississippi Valley and light snowfall in the Northwest. The temperature will rise slightly in the Middle and North Atlantic States, and will fall sharply in the Upper Mississippi and Central Missouri Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	23	37	38
6 A. M.	24	36	38
9 A. M.	28	41	44
12 M.	32	46	50
3 P. M.	32	46	51
6 P. M.	33	43	46
9 P. M.	32	41	43
12 P. M.	31	41	41

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43¾
Weather Bureau	41¼
Corresponding date 1897	29⅝
Corresponding date for last 25 years	36

The maximum temperature yesterday was 47 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; the minimum was 36 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .77, and at 8 P. M. .76.

As Society Finds It.
Society finds Moet & Chandon Champagne a positive requisite to suit the palates of connoisseurs and bon-viveurs, as evidenced by the menus served at prominent banquets and fashionable gatherings.—Adv.

THE HOUSE ACTS PROMPTLY

It Decides Unanimously to Give the President $50,000,000 for the National Defenses.

311 VOTES CAST FOR THE BILL

Fifty-nine Speeches in Its Favor Full of Patriotic Sentiments—Declarations that the Measure Is One of Peace and Not of War.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In a spirit of patriotism, with eloquent words ringing in their ears, every member of the House of Representatives to-day responded to the President's first call to meet the Spanish situation by casting his vote for a bill placing in President McKinley's hands $50,000,000, to be expended at his discretion for the National defense. Party lines were swept away, and with a unanimous voice Congress voted its confidence in the Administration.

Many members who were paired with absent colleagues took the responsibility of breaking their pairs, an unprecedented thing in legislative annals, in order that they might go on record in support of this vast appropriation to maintain the dignity and honor of their country. Speaker Reed, who, as the presiding officer, seldom votes except in case of a tie, had his name called and voted in his capacity as a Representative. The scene of enthusiasm which greeted the announcement of the vote—yeas 311, nays none—has seldom been paralleled in the House.

All day long the galleries were jammed with enthusiastic spectators applauding to the echo the patriotic sentiments expressed by the members on the floor. All the speeches were brief. Although four hours were allowed for debate, so great was the pressure for time that no one member had more than five minutes, and most of them had to content themselves with a beggarly fraction of a minute. In all, fifty-nine speeches were made.

With one acclaim, members from the North and the South, the East and the West, the States and the Territories, battle-scarred veterans of the Union and Confederate armies—all joined in proclaiming their support of the country's Chief Magistrate in the face of a possible foreign war.

There was only a slight discordant note caused by the speech of Gen. Bingham of Pennsylvania, who served with distinction under Hancock. He spoke too conservatively for the aroused temper of the House, and when he insisted that our relations with Spain were as friendly as they had been for years, many of the members hissed him.

While almost every member who spoke deprecated the possibility of war, a wide divergence of opinion as to how close are hostilities manifested itself in the debate.

The general contention by the majority, among them the leaders on both sides, was that this appropriation bill preparing for war would prove the sure guarantee of peace. Others insisted that war's alarums would soon be heard, and Mr. Mann of Illinois declared that war actually existed in all save name. The speeches which attracted most attention were those of Messrs. Cannon, Henderson, and Dolliver on the Republican side, and Messrs. Bailey and Sayers on the Democratic side.

The bill was sent to the Senate as soon as it had passed the House; the Senate referred it to the Committee on Appropriations, and it is expected the committee will report it to the Senate to-morrow, and that it will be passed by the Senate at once.

HOUSE DEBATE AND VOTE.

Republicans, Democrats, and Populists Join in a Demonstration of Patriotism—No Opposition.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The National Defense bill was reported to the House as soon as the Journal had been read. Technically, it was spoken of as a "deficiency" bill. Besides the $50,000,000 item, it included several other items, as follows:

Printing and binding for the Navy Department	$10,000
Printing and binding for the Department of Justice	4,000
Printing and binding for the Department of State	12,000
Printing and binding for the Department of the Interior	40,000
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Naval Establishment	10,000
Bureau of Equipment, Naval Establishment	100,000
Bureau of Ordnance, Naval Establishment	7,000

The total of the items was $50,183,000.

The Bill Received with Applause.

Gen. Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) the ex-Confederate cavalry leader, started a round of applause when the bill was presented, and when the reading of the bill was concluded another outburst of applause went up from the members and the galleries.

Mr. Cannon and Mr. Sayers, the minority member of the Appropriation Committee, then proposed the agreement they had made privately before the House met, for three hours' general debate on the bill, to be followed by one hour's debate under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.,) asked if opportunity would be allowed for amendment, and when Mr. Cannon answered that he did not know, Mr. Barrett objected. His objection was greeted with hisses and loud cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) appealed to his colleague to withdraw his objection. The cries for a vote continued. Mr. Cannon stated that he would be glad to vote on the bill with sixty seconds' debate, but he felt bound by his agreement with Mr. Sayers.

Mr. Barrett then yielded to the appeals of the Republicans about him and withdrew his objection. The agreement as to time was then ratified.

Cannon Calls It a Peace Measure.

Mr. Cannon opened the debate on the bill. He spoke calmly and briefly, explaining that the items in the bill, save the last, were strictly deficiency items.

Coming to the all-absorbing item, he said that, in the present critical condition of affairs, the committee had deemed it wise to appropriate this sum, placing its expenditure in the complete discretion of the President. The committee, he said, had been unanimous in its action, and had changed the wording of the bill he introduced yesterday only by making the appropriation available until Jan. 1, 1899, instead of June 30, 1899. This would keep the Administration in funds through the time of the probable adjournment of Congress.

"We have got the money in the Treasury to meet this appropriation if it is expended," said Mr. Cannon, "and therefore there is not presented with this proposition one to borrow money or to increase taxation, to which almost any other nation on earth would have been obliged to resort." [Tremendous applause.]

The appropriation, Mr. Cannon conceded, was extraordinary. Its object was to empower the President in an orderly way to prepare for contingencies. The appropriation must not be construed into a threat. Nothing was further from the minds of those who reported it. It was to be placed in the hands of a wise and patriotic Executive to make proper preparations to maintain the National honor, nothing more.

"It is not a war appropriation," said Mr. Cannon emphatically. "I say that, in my judgment—measuring my words—it is a peace measure. [Great applause.] The Government of the United States would not if it could trench upon the rights of any nation on earth." [Renewed applause]

Wise and Patriotic Precaution.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) followed Mr. Cannon. His first statement, to the effect that in the presence of possible danger this appropriation had met with the hearty and unanimous indorsement of the Appropriation Committee, without regard to party, aroused the House to enthusiasm.

The appropriation, Mr. Sayers said, could not be construed as a threat. It was simply a wise and patriotic precaution—the arming of the Executive with power to maintain the Nation's dignity after Congress adjourned. Mr. Sayers expressed confidence that the money voted would be expended wisely and economically, and closed amid great applause by saying that he for one would be found giving honest and sincere support to the President in his efforts to support the honor and dignity of the American Nation.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) began by saying that the hour for action had arrived and the American people must face an important emergency—an emergency in which no American citizen could falter or hesitate as to his duty. At such a time party lines should fade away and the country should act as one man. The American people had inherited the priceless boon of freedom from their ancestors, and there would be heard no discordant voice in response to the present demand.

Mr. Livingstone (Dem., Ga.,) supported the measure in a vigorous speech. He said he took this position because he believed that an emergency existed, but he contended that if the Administration had acted as it should have done twelve months ago in declaring a state of belligerency, the present occasion for voting emergency money would have been avoided. However, the Democrats who had clamored for action in the past would not now put any obstacles in the way. They would vote fifty or five hundred millions if necessary, only asking that the President should move promptly and steadily in his efforts to protect American honor and dignity.

American People No Jingoes.

Mr. Allen (Dem., Miss.,) was next recognized amid general expectancy. He began by saying that on account of his well-known military fame, it was natural that the House should expect to hear from him at this time of emergency. He did not make a humorous speech, but a patriotic one.

"I desire," he began, "to say for the people I represent, and for the Southern section of the country—for the entire country—that there was never a time when all were so ready to give an Administration all the money it may need to preserve the honor, the dignity, and the general welfare of the country, to say nothing of fair play and justice."

The people asked for nothing more. They were not jingoes nor extremists, but they were facing the emergency calmly and quietly, only asking that the country's institutions and traditions should be protected and respected. They did not want to hurt anybody and were not urging any rash action, but they were ready to honor any draft, whether for men or money, to keep the flag afloat.

Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) followed in similar strain. He said the occasion was the most important that had confronted the people in the last half century. The bill could only be defended as an emergency measure, but as such it deserved the support of all, and there should be only one sentiment in the entire country. If necessary to protect our honor or dignity, Mr. McRae said he was willing to increase the appropriation to any extent, for the flag which floated over the Capitol was his flag and the flag of his people, and it must be kept there.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) spoke earnestly for the bill. There were, he said, now no Populists, no Republicans, and no Democrats, but all were American citizens. There was no time to dwell on what might have been, but it was enough to know that the time had come when the Government needed support. As for himself, he did not believe the passage of the bill meant war, but rather peace, but, be that as it may, the money might be necessary for the defense of the country, and in the face of such a call he knew neither party nor section. He hoped there would be no dissent in the House, and as for himself he was willing to give the President the widest discretion, believing he would use it wisely.

Mr. Northway (Rep., Ohio,) declared that he did not consider the bill a war measure, but rather as one calculated to preserve and secure peace. At the same time, he said, all knew full well that there was a spirit of war abroad, and our relations with other countries appeared to render this step necessary. The appropriation was advisable because it carried with it the idea of almighty power. This was a large sum to place in the President's hands, but there was no doubt of its wise and patriotic disposal. It was gratifying to see that the members were speaking, not as partisans, but as patriots, bringing to mind the familiar lines:

> Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said,
> This is my own, my native land!

Mr. Northway said he hoped that not a dollar of the appropriation would be used, but, if necessary, he was willing to vote millions more.

Mr. Pitney, (Rep., N. J.,) a member of the Appropriations Committee, also agreed that the pending bill was not a war measure. This was a Nation of peace, but if a sure and lasting peace could not be compelled by honorable effort, this was notice to the world that we could maintain our position. A quarrel should never be sought nor submitted to except in the last extremity. The hotheads should be held in check, so that, if necessity should come for action, we could furnish to the world an object lesson of conservatism.

Boutelle Speaks for His Committee.

Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Chairman of the Committee of Naval Affairs, said that, while no argument was necessary on this measure, he desired to say that he had been instructed by his committee to express the hearty indorsement of that committee. His only regret, he said, was that this appropriation was not allowed to stand absolutely alone, as a proclamation to our country and to the world that Congress stood ready to vote millions to arm the Executive to uphold the dignity of the flag. He had personally, he said, assumed the responsibility of conveying to the President from day to day the assurance that in his judgment Congress would uphold him and would vote any sum necessary to sustain him.

Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) after stating his great confidence in the President, expressed the hope that there would be no war. Thirty-three years of peace, he said, had not obliterated the ravages of the civil war. A generation had come and gone since the hostile armies faced each other in battle array. The horrors and the bloodshed of it all no tongue could describe, no pen could portray. We did not want its horrors repeated.

"Let us give to the President," said Mr. Hopkins, "the power and funds he asks, trusting to him to maintain our honor and dignity, but let us pray that war will not overspread the horizon. We are too powerful to play the bully, too Christian to wantonly engage in war.

"My heart goes out to the struggling patriots in Cuba. I will hail the day when they achieve their independence, but the eyes of the world are upon us, and let us do nothing that may come home to plague us in the future. Let us not be hysterical. Let us show the world that moderation and firmness are more than bustle, and bravado; that a wise conservatism will do more than jingoism to obtain the independence of Cuba."

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Texas,) in a speech of two minutes recalled the eloquent words "millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute." Our coast was exposed, he said, from Maine to the Rio Grande, and in the face of war it was the duty of all without regard to party to support any measure for the National defense. "The aspirations of my soul," said Mr. Cooper, "are that war may be avoided, but should it come, I say to you in behalf of my beloved Texans that they will rush to the Nation's defense as cheerfully as ever maiden marched to the marriage altar, and will die as they died at the Alamo, with scars upon their fronts and their faces to the foe."

Bland Says Party Lines Are Wiped Out

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) said that, while no debate was essential to the passage of the bill, it was important to show the country and the world that the American people, through their representatives, without distinction of party, were ready to uphold the Administration in the present crisis. Mr. Bland had confidence in the President, he said, because he was an American. War should not be entered upon hastily. We knew our strength and could bide our time. But if it came a mighty people would bring it to a swift and victorious conclusion.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) declared that no unjust inference should be drawn from the objection of his colleague, (Mr. Barrett.) No people, he said, would be more loyal, if trouble came, than the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Fitzgerald took occasion to refer to an alleged utterance of a Catholic priest some time ago, to the effect that if war came the sympathy and the support of the Catholic Church would be with Spain because it was a Catholic country. While, he said, he did not believe the priest had uttered such a sentiment, it had attracted wide attention, and, as a Catholic, he desired to repel it. If war came, the people of no faith, he declared, would be more willing to shed their blood in defense of their country than those who had valiantly defended it in the War of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the civil war.

Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) while reiterating his firm belief in the doctrine of strictest economy in public expense, said he gave the bill his hearty support.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) also enthusiastically supported the bill, as did Mr. Driggs (Dem., N. Y.,) and Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.)

Grosvenor Eulogizes the President.

Mr. Grosvenor aroused the House to cheers by his glowing eulogy of the President's patriotism. He began thus:

> "Saxon and Norman and Dane are we all,
> But we are all of us Danes in our welcome to thee."

"Thus spake the heart of the great British public when the daughter of the Sea King came to her shores. Democrat and Populist and Republican are we, but we are all true to the flag of our country to-day.

"Mr. Speaker, no more inspiring picture can be witnessed anywhere on earth than the demonstrations which we have seen during the last thirty, sixty, and ninety days of the power of a great people—a free Government—not only to stand for the flag of the country, the unity of the Government, the supremacy of the Constitution, but for their dignity and calm exhibit in the face of the world.

"The American people have had a great deal to stir the blood of enthusiasm, a great deal to carry them off the feet of their calm judgment. But the picture that the world has seen is the picture of a nation calmly studying every question as it arose, and, as step by step danger seemed to come, threatening with its dark, frowning face, all distinctions fled away.

"It will be worth more than $50,000,000 to the American people to know that the great heart of this people is a unit in favor of the Government. [Applause.] I have long thought that it was possible that war might be a benefit to our country in this direction, but the demonstration of the last thirty days and its culmination, which is to take place in the Capitol to-day and to-morrow, takes the place, in the judgment of mankind, of war as an evidence of the unity of a mighty Nation. [Applause.]

The President a Man of Courage.

"How magnificently has this duty been approached and performed! A doubt about the American people! Hesitation about the character of the Executive! A man who marched and fought at Antietam and in the valley of Virginia, who followed the fortunes of Sheridan in the great charge of that memorable campaign, who stood from his boyhood of eighteen years to his manhood in the face and fire of battle—does anybody doubt where his loyalty is, where his patriotism is, where his courage is? [Applause.]

"Calmly and deliberately has he weighed every measure. Calmly and deliberately has he considered every circumstance, and calmly and deliberately behind him have stood 75,000,000 people, confident in him, confident in the patriotism of the people, true and faithful to the loyalty that has come to us from a thousand battlefields that saved the Union. [Applause.] How magnificent it is!

"I said some days ago here that I had longed to live until I knew that this people was a united people. I have always felt that the actions of 1861 to 1865 were poorly done, that the blood was ill spilled if at the end of this long period we had not a united Nation. Thank God, I have lived to see the hour come, the day dawn, and universal loyalty the watchword of every man, woman, and child." [Applause.]

Mr. Grosvenor concluded with the statement that he should not vote for the bill as a war measure.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) said there was nothing left to be said. The measure was not a measure of aggression, but of defense. It was intended to protect no people but the American people, and he believed that the time had come for action. The President had called for troops, and, as for himself, he had never taken any action more willingly than he would cast his vote for this measure.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio,) spoke earnestly for the bill. Referring to his own bill appropriating $20,000,000, he said he was pleased that it had not been reported, as he considered this a better bill. As for himself he would have been willing to double the sum.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) said he regarded the bill as a war measure, but that if the United States should be attacked he would be willing to vote more than the value of Cuba or even Spain.

Mr. Gillette (Rep., Mass.,) said he was not sure but that it was worth more than $50,000,000 to see the exhibition of unanimity here displayed.

Time for Action, Sulzer Says.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) said it was a time for action and not for talk, and that all should stand together in upholding the President. He would go as far as any one to support the President and to bring about the freedom of Cuba.

Mr. Knox (Rep., Mass.,) thought the measure would go far toward sounding the death knell of tyranny in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.,) took advantage of the opportunity to refer in complimentary terms to the part that Consul General Lee was playing in the present contingency. He said that Gen. Lee was sustaining so well the good name of his State in performing his duty as to win the encomiums of the entire Nation, and that at such a time it was a genuine satisfaction to have such a man as Fitzhugh Lee at such a post. The reference to Gen. Lee called out loud applause both from the floor and the galleries.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) said that Kentucky was willing to make the appropriation $500,000,000 if necessary, and her soldiers who had followed Old Hickory to New Orleans and Scott to Mexico were willing, if necessary, to follow the same flag they followed then, when it should wave triumphantly from Morro Castle. The soldiers of Kentucky would move elbow to elbow with those of Massachusetts. As for himself, he would not hesitate for a moment to trust the President with all the funds, as he was the President of the whole people and of no party or section. Mr. Berry joined in the praise of Gen. Lee, saying that, notwithstanding his course in the rebellion he was as loyal and devotedly attached to his flag now as any man living.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.,) said his only regret was that the bill did not carry twice as large an amount as it did.

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.,) said there were worse things than war. While Arkansas was not liable to attack, her sons would be there whenever war should come. If occasion should call, the State would send 100,000 defenders of the flag.

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.,) said the Pacific Coast was as loyal in the present emergency as any other section. Right or wrong, he was for his country.

Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.,) congratulated the country upon the unanimity of the House. If war should come, he said, we would demonstrate to the world that, while we were the most pacific people in the world, we could be in emergency the most warlike.

Whether this was a peace measure or a war measure, must depend upon Spain. This sentiment was loudly applauded.

Mr. Slayden (Dem., Texas,) said that if war should come it would not be in vain if it compelled us to see the necessity for maintaining a proper system of defense.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) thought there ought to be only one party in the House or in the country, regardless of the party allegiance of the President.

Mr. Cochrane (Dem., Mo.,) said he would vote for the bill, because it would signalize the building up of another Commonwealth and be an admonition to Spain that Cuba was forever lost. He accepted it as a war measure, and as a consolation to Gomez and his followers.

Bingham Angers the House.

Mr. Bingham (Rep., Penn.,) caused the first note of discordance that was heard. While supporting the bill on general principles, he was avowedly out of sympathy with the common interpretation of the meaning of the bill, and as a consequence he was vigorously hissed twice during the progress of his remarks—once when he referred to Gen. Lee and at the close, when he asserted that the relations between the United States and Spain were in nowise strained.

Mr. Bingham began by referring to the

Wonderful

The Effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla Pills in this Case.

"I was broken down by overwork and [illegible] appetite. I read in the papers about Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking a few bottles I found I was growing stronger. The effect of the medicine has been simply wonderful, and I advise all who are weak and debilitated to take Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOSEPH SAMES, [illegible] East 38th Street, New York, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. Easy to operate. 25 cents.

[illegible] day's proceedings of the House as akin to the methods of "yellow dog journalism." He had no sympathy, he said, with the general tendency of the House, and especially none with the evident disposition to seize the opportunity for a display of jingoism that was by no means edifying.

Still, he purposed to support the bill. He was pleased, he said, that such a bill had been reported, even though it provided only for a temporary appropriation. He thought the powers conferred upon the Chief Executive, only for a brief period of time, should be a permanent feature of our institutions. The President at all times should have the discretion and the money to protect the country.

But while this was true, Mr. Bingham said he disliked the tendency to use the occasion as it was being used, and he thought there was a smattering of nonsense in the talk of war. He did not take stock in the talk of the soldiers of Kentucky marching elbow to elbow with those of Massachusetts, for there was no danger that any call would be made for such an exhibition.

Interrupted by Hisses.

"I care nothing," he exclaimed, "for the bravery and courage of Mr. Lee, of which we hear so much on this floor," and he was proceeding to say that what we wanted in Gen. Lee at the present time was the exhibition of his best judgment and common sense, but the sentence was almost drowned in the shower of hisses with which the remarks were received.

This disapproval came principally from the Democratic side. It did not seem to disconcert Mr. Bingham, who continued his remarks by a general disparagement of the war spirit. The generation, he said, had seen one war, and it was enough until the obligations incurred by that conflict should be satisfied. There was no call now for expressions of a violent nature, when there had been no aggression either on the part of the United States or Spain.

"I favor this appropriation," Mr. Bingham said in conclusion, "but I condemn on this floor to-day the utterance of any declaration that the relations of this country with Spain are otherwise than they have been for years—friendly, reasonable international relations."

This utterance was received with hisses, which were only suppressed by a vigorous pounding of the Speaker's gavel.

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) was pleased at the unanimity displayed, manifesting a love for liberty rather than a spirit of partisanship. The passage of the pending bill would be an assurance to the people that the American honor and manhood were to be maintained. If the measure should fail of its object in carrying consolation to the Cubans in their struggle for freedom, other steps should be taken.

Dolliver Arouses Enthusiasm.

In strong contrast with the reception given to Mr. Bingham was that given Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) who is rated one of the most eloquent members of the House.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Dolliver, "with a thousand relations of direct National interest, not to speak of the larger and higher relations of humanity, the United States during the course of the Cuban insurrection have consistently acted within a strict interpretation of the law of neutrality. They have literally stood aloof while the Spanish Ministry has feebly and vainly labored to restore its authority in the Island of Cuba.

"In the midst of the noise and confusion of that situation the President of the United States has stood unmoved by clamor in Congress or out, steadily keeping the Nation within the accepted code of international duty in the great hope of peace—peace without the loss of liberty for Cuba and peace without the loss of respect for ourselves. [Applause.] In that attitude it is gratifying for every one of us to know that he has had the support of the American people, a support that has drawn all the closer to him in these days of patient waiting, as we have under the shadow of a great National affliction been searching for the bodies of our dead in the Harbor of Havana.

"Great and in many respects permanent preparations have been made for the National defense, and it is altogether proper that the Congress of the United States at this time should have a share in these responsibilities. Let us this day, therefore, laying aside all the differences of party politics, give to the President of the United States, not in a bare and meagre way, but in the spirit of the broadest patriotism, this earnest of the National confidence.

"It cannot endanger the cause of peace to have the world understand that our solemn purpose of avoiding as far as possible the infernal horrors of war does not include any inclination to spare either blood or treasure in the protection of the National rights or in the discharge of National duties." [Applause.]

Mr. Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) in the course of his remarks, said he had parted with Lee's army at Appomattox, and expressed his appreciation of the loyalty displayed by the Southern representatives on the floor as thirty years ago he appreciated their bravery on many a battlefield.

Mr. Davidson (Rep., Wis.,) paid a tribute to the "superb American who was doing his duty at Havana," which was loudly applauded.

Barrett Willing to Vote $100,000,000.

Mr. Barrett, (Rep., Mass.,) who created a scene at the opening of the session by objecting to an arrangement as to the debate, but who afterward withdrew his objection, said he was heartily in favor of the appropriation. But he would, if he had the power, make it $100,000,000, instead of $50,000,000, and make it available for two years, instead of ten months.

Mr. Elliott (Dem., S. C.,) said that if war came, South Carolina would be as swift to aid in the protection of the flag as she was 100 years ago to aid in making it.

Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) said if this appropriation would bring peace to suffering, bleeding Cuba, he would be willing to multiply it two or ten times.

Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.,) recalled the words of Douglas that in times of peace we might be partisans, but in time of war we must be patriots. It was said this was a peace measure, but as an old Confederate soldier he said he feared that at no distant day we should hear the booming of cannon.

Mr. Walker, (Rep., Va.,) who was a General in the Confederate Army, said his people were for peace if peace could be maintained with honor. They knew the horrors of war, and they shrank instinctively from its renewal, but they would do their duty if it came. He pointed with pride to the fact that his old comrade in arms, Gen. Lee, was upholding the dignity of the United States in a foreign land with a fidelity and courage that challenged the admiration of the country. He had been a gallant soldier and his name was honored and respected throughout the country.

Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.,) declared that this appropriation meant war, and was heartily indorsed by the people of the West. War was not coming; it already existed.

Mr. Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said the people of Pennsylvania were always for peace, but if war came, they would be found in the front of battle.

Mr. De Graffenreid (Dem., Texas,) expressed his pleasure that the South at last was able to dispel the lie, so often reiterated, that she was still disloyal. If war came, the red stripes of the flag would become redder by the blood of the Southern people who were ready to die in its defense.

Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.,) said he would vote for the bill because he believed that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty. He was satisfied that all the people would support any measure designed to sustain the honor, the dignity, and the welfare of the country, and they would sustain any President in his efforts to that end.

Bailey Wins Hearty Applause.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, supported the bill in a five-minute speech. Mr. Bailey spoke as follows:

"This is an extraordinary power with which to clothe the President. It is a power which in ordinary times I would not commit to any man, however exalted his station or however high his character. But, sir, these are not ordinary times, and the rules of safety and of prudence which govern us in days of peace will yield before the great emergency which now confronts the Nation.

"It ought to be understood in Spain and it ought to be understood in every country on the globe that while this great country sincerely desires to be at peace, it is prepared for war, if war becomes inevitable. [Loud applause.]

"I hope the crisis may be reached and passed without a conflict of arms, but I confess that my judgment and hope are at variance in this respect. I fear that we [illegible] than would have been [illegible] proper time we had [illegible] the Cuban patriots [illegible] nised their fight to [illegible] ence of their own [illegible] yet the time for that [illegible]

"We must deal with this question as it is, not as we would have it to be, and approaching it in this broader spirit, we stand ready to show to those who administer the Government that whatever may be needed for the National honor and the National defense we are ready to give, and give ungrudgingly. [Applause.]

"I hope wise counsels will prevail, and that if war shall come, it will come upon a great and sufficient cause. I have no sympathy with those rash and intemperate spirits who would provoke war simply for the sake of fighting, and yet I would rather follow them and suffer all the miseries and misfortunes their headlessness would bring than to follow those other contemptible, mercenary creatures who are crying out for 'peace at any price.' [Great applause.]

"Peace is desirable, but not so desirable that it be purchased at the sacrifice of National honor. Let us in this day adopt the motto of our fathers in the older and better days of this Republic, and let us say to all the world now as then: 'We are ready to spend millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.' [Applause.] And let us add another and nobler motto: 'We are for peace as long as it can be maintained with honor, but we are for honor if war is necessary to defend our flag or protect the rights of American citizens anywhere throughout the world.' [Applause.]

"This war, if war it be, will have another compensation. It will forever efface from the memory of our countrymen those dreadful times of civil strife, and the men whose courage made the first Manassas one of the world's historic battle fields will join with those who immortalized Gettysburg, and together they will consecrate a new battle field combining the glories of both." [Great applause.]

Will Be No War, Henderson Says.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) said:

"I have read of the earlier days of the Republic. I live in the better days of the Republic. [Applause.] The lesson this afternoon is a beautiful one for our country. In the early days there were Tories. I fear a Tory would be thrown out of this hall this afternoon. [Applause.]

"But, Mr. Speaker, there will be no war. That is my judgment. I do not believe that war is hanging over the American people. In this Republic our great aim should be for peace. The truest patriot is he who secures and keeps peace for his people. It is easy to be an animal. It is easy to use claws and teeth and fight. He who can hold aloft in his country the white flag of peace—not of cowardice—rises nearest to his God. [Applause.]

"No country on earth would seek to avoid war as this country does. No country on earth need fear war less than America. [Applause.] With our boundless resources, with our great credit, with a people who, no matter what their posts, are absolutely united in standing as one man, I say that no country is so well armed for war as the United States of America. I do not speak for Iowa. I speak as a citizen of the United States, and I believe that to-day we are heart and hand together for what is best for this Republic.

"The young man who to-day pledges all the vigor of his early manhood for his country commands my respect, but I hope we do not have to use it.

"I have had letters from my people wanting us to take Cuba, to punish Spain. I simply write back that no international law makes the United States the regulator of the wrongs of earth. God has written no motto on the banner of our country that demands of us the regulating of the wrongs of other countries to their people. We all sympathize with the liberty-loving and fighting Cubans, but they are citizens of another Government. So long as that question is before us I follow the advice of Washington, recommending that we mind strictly our own business. [Applause.]

"But if they touch the rights of this country or dare to lay unholy hands upon our territory or our rights, then I become a fighting Quaker and will join the vigorous manhood of my young friend who spoke. [Applause.] But let us not lose our heads while our hearts are beating. He can fight best who keeps his blood the coolest. He can serve his people the best who thinks most before striking.

"This Administration, President and Cabinet, is as patriotic as any man on this floor, and I claim no more for it. [Applause.] This Administration will look before it leaps. This day's work and to-morrow's show that when the leap is taken this country will be back of it." [Applause.]

Shafroth's Three Reasons.

Mr. Shafroth (Silver Rep., Col.,) gave three reasons for his support of the measure, as follows: First, because it was a measure of defense; second, because it expressed confidence in the President, and was an assurance that Congress and the country would stand by him; third, because it was a declaration to the world that, although the people were divided on political matters, when it came to a question of the National honor and the National defense we were united.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa) refused to even consume the brief two minutes' time awarded him, saying he thought the most effective and eloquent action would have been to call the roll without any speech-making.

Mr. Howe (Rep., N. Y.,) said that the spirit that dominated at Bunker Hill and Chapultepec still dominated the people of New York, and they would stand shoulder to shoulder with the men of the East and the West in defending the old flag.

Mr. Mercer (Rep., Neb.,) opened with the remark, "God reigns, and the Republican Party at Washington still lives." This was greeted with laughter. Mr. Mercer said this was the greatest country on earth in time of peace, and he had no doubt it would prove the greatest country on earth in time of war, if called upon to display its spirit.

Mr. Brumm (Rep., Penn.,) congratulated the people upon the unanimous sentiment displayed, and said it showed to the world that we meant to have peace if we had to fight for it.

Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) announced himself as favorable to the bill, although he thought the belligerent rights of Cuba should have been recognized fourteen months ago.

Mr. Settle (Dem., Ky.,) spoke eulogistically of the private character of the President. He said he had told the Democrats of Kentucky that he would support Mr. McKinley in every good work he might inaugurate, and he was here now to redeem the pledge. His only regret was that the opportunity had not presented itself before, for he thought the curtain should be rung down on the horrible drama which was being enacted off the southern border of this country.

Mr. Warner (Rep., Ill.,) declared that everyone in the United States who could read or write knew that there was a war measure, and war, he insisted with great emphasis, was preferable to dishonorable peace.

Unanimous Vote for the Bill.

One-minute speeches were made by about twenty members of the House, and then at 4:20 o'clock the debate closed.

When the question was put on the passage of the bill the whole House rose en masse in its favor.

Mr. Cannon then asked for the yeas and nays. He did so, he said, at the request of many members, who desired that every member should go on record.

Every member present voted for the bill, many of them assuming the responsibility of breaking their pairs in order to place themselves on record.

At the conclusion of the roll call the Speaker had his name called, an unusual proceeding, and amid great applause voted for the bill.

When he announced the vote, "311 yeas, nays 0," an enthusiastic demonstration occurred.

The House then adjourned.

LONDON NEWSPAPER VIEWS.

Adoption of the Cannon Resolution Meets with Approval.

LONDON, March 9.—The Morning Post editorially commends the adoption of the Cannon resolution by the House of Representatives, and says:

"It is an emphatic way of saying that American statesmen intend to stand by their declarations. People who talk about National honor and responsibility ought to be prepared to put their money down."

The Daily News says:

"Speaking generally, the United States never are prepared for war. Yet it cannot be said that their diplomacy has suffered from this palpable and notorious truth. Therefore the assertions of American statesmen that they are voting £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) as a peace measure are hardly a convincing explanation of this sudden change from tranquil inactivity to acute vigilance.

"Our Washington correspondent has obtained from a member of the Executive a positive assurance that the Maine disaster had nothing to do with the vote. This is a most important declaration, looking to the fact that President McKinley may not always be able to control public opinion. America and Spain would be wise to find some honorable way out of a hopeless and discreditable deadlock."

A Triumph of American Genius.

The Pennsylvania Limited with its new equipment is by far the handsomest passenger train in existence. It leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—Adv.

[illegible]

The President Feels No Exultation Over the Expression of Confidence Made in Congress.

HE MEANS TO ACT FOR CUBA

Apparently He Does Not Favor Guaranteeing Its Debt—Senor du Bosc Expresses Confidence in a Peaceful Issue of Events.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The influence of a calm example at the White House has had its effect. The whirl and bustle that have been observed at the Navy Department since the Maine disaster, and which was revived to a marked extent Sunday and Monday by disquieting reports, subsided suddenly with the prompt action of the House in passing the fifty-million-dollar appropriation to be used in the discretion of the President. A swarm of reporters for the sensational press had departed, there was no seeking for stray suggestions of hostile movements of the vessels of the navy, and Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt were left in comparative peace to consider with the chiefs of the department the best way to advance preparations to make peace more advisable than war.

The President manifests no exultation at the expression of confidence by the House. He expected it would respond as it has responded. He is sure that if greater demands are made upon it for discretionary authority it will be given with the same patriotic unanimity. From every source about the same information is obtained concerning the President's feeling in the emergency. While the willingness of Congress to uphold the Executive approves the past, the President is anxious that the course of the Administration shall be so correct and responsive to the wishes of reasonable people that in any attempts it shall make to solve serious problems, it shall deserve and obtain the approval and support of the whole Nation.

The tone of comment prevailing among the friends of the President leaves no room for doubting that while serious incidents have so far been disposed of without friction, the time may come when the assurances of support to-day given will be needed to sustain the President in carrying out the policy that he has intimated, but not yet defined, to bring to an end the horrible war in Cuba.

The disapproval with which the suggestion to guarantee the Cuban debt has been received and the fact that it meets with unquestioned acceptance only in a small circle, the centre of which is the suggestor of the plan, has led to the belief that it has only been mentioned to the President, and not accepted by him as a way to bring about the independence of Cuba.

Secretary Long is of the opinion that peace was won yesterday. The statements made to-day by Señor Du Bosc touching the attitude of Spain, were so pacific that they might lead those who read them to believe that there had never been any possibility that Spain and the United States could suffer a rupture of peaceful relations.

Señor du Bosc was asked for his views on the present status of affairs. His answer was:

"Notwithstanding the apparent agitation, I am gratified to note that so far as actual occurrences are concerned, they are adjusting themselves naturally and in a manner most satisfactory to both Governments. The Lee incident is closed, if, indeed, it was ever open. At most it was a misapprehension of what actually occurred. I am directly authorized by Señor Gullon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to deny that any demand or request has ever been made for the recall of Consul Gen. Lee, and it is unfortunate and misleading for the reports to be printed that Spain has withdrawn a request or demand never, in fact, made. The entire matter appears to have arisen out of some suggestion as to the propriety of certain conduct, just as any official action relating to two Governments may be discussed in a friendly spirit and with no thought of eventualities on the subject. But in any event the incident is closed, and has no further bearing on the general condition of affairs.

"The matter of sending relief supplies to Cuba in warships is also satisfactorily adjusted, and so far as it ever amounted to an incident it also is closed. These are the two passing occurrences which have appeared to waken agitation, and, being closed, I cannot see any substantial reason for further agitation.

"So far as the Defense bill in Congress is concerned, diplomatic etiquette precludes my discussing it. But I may say, unofficially, that it seems to be a quite natural result from undue importance attached by the public to incidents now closed. In normal times these passing incidents of the day, which are inevitable to diplomatic intercourse between nations, could not be seized upon by the radical branch of the press to inflame public opinion.

"Back of these passing incidents is the vital Cuban problem, toward which Spain has resolutely set her face to adjust, by giving the Cuban people the most complete control of their international affairs. I know with what profound solicitude Premier Sagasta and his assistants are seeking to accomplish the peace and prosperity of Cuba on a basis alike honorable to the island and to the mother country, and through such heroic efforts I feel confident that an honorable settlement will result and peace be restored."

PEACE PRAYER IN THE SENATE.

Blind Chaplain Hopes the Crisis Will Be Passed Without War.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate's blind Chaplain, at the opening of to-day's session, fervently invoked peace. His prayer follows:

"We devoutly thank Thee for the wise and calm dignity of Thy servant, the President of the United States, and his advisers in the solemn and momentous time that has come upon the Nation, and for the warm and united support given to him and to his measures by the members of the two houses of Congress, and by the sentiment of the whole Nation.

"We pray that Thou wilt be the guide of our rulers at this time, and lead the Nation through the critical period; that we may serve and obey Thee and walk in Thy ordinances and commandments blameless; and gain the ends in justice and right and honor, without necessity to appeal to the direful extremity of war."

FOR A VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Gen. Flagler Finding Out What Can Be Done in that Direction.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A good deal is being accomplished in the way of preparation in the War Department as well as the Navy Department. Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, is very busy reaching out in every direction by means of the telegraph and the mail to learn just how far the resources of the big private manufacturing concerns can be relied on to come to the aid of the War Department in arming and equipping a volunteer army, should one be found necessary. He will not tell what he is doing in this direction, holding that it is not wise to make everybody acquainted with either our strong or weak points.

Major Gen. Miles is looking after the personnel closely, and to-day was trying hard to perfect the organizations of the two new regiments of artillery which Congress has granted. The officers must be nominated to Congress, and the commissions are only waiting on the forms. Meanwhile, beyond the statement that the two senior Lieutenant Colonels of the existing artillery regiments will be made Colonels of the new regiments, the names of the officers are withheld.

MINISTER POLO DUE TO-DAY.

He Will Leave New York for Washington Without Delay.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The new Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabe, will arrive in New York to-morrow on the German Line steamer from Gibraltar. He is expected at the Legation the following day, and arrangements then will be made for the presentation of his credentials to President McKinley. There will be the usual exchange of felicitations, which will be of more than passing interest. Señor Polo left Madrid before the recent critical juncture was reached, and at the time of his [illegible] been in this country [illegible] is marked, [illegible] at one of the most [illegible]

Working Night and Day on Big Guns.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Washington Navy Yard, where a large establishment is maintained by the Government for the manufacture of guns and ordnance material, has started work in three shifts, and men are now working there night and day on big guns.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON PERILS.

Capt. Hill of the Nictheroy Believes Spain Could Ruin Us.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8.—New York and Boston are in danger, in the opinion of Capt. Charles B. Hill of this city, who was commander of the Nictheroy during the late insurrection in Brazil. Capt. Hill was an Ensign in the United States Navy, having received his commission under the Administration of President Arthur. He resigned at the time of his marriage, but his love of naval affairs did not desert him and he took command of the Nictheroy. This boat, he says, stands an equal chance with any battleship afloat, as its pneumatic gun makes it a terrible instrument of death. Capt. Hill says that there is no vessel in the world to-day that can match the Nictheroy as a transporter. On such a trip as one from Key West to Cuba would be, Capt. Hill says the Nictheroy could easily handle 4,000 men. He says that it is capable of steaming almost entirely around the world without making a stop for coal. The pneumatic fifteen-inch gun of the Nictheroy, he says, could at one shot wreck any vessel without regard to its armor. A few shots from it would kill and stampede 20,000 men in an unfortified position.

Spain will, in his opinion, abandon Cuba if war is declared and attempt to bombard New York and probably Boston. This, he says, could be done in a night, while the navy of the United States is centred about the Southern coast towns. It could be done in twelve hours, and the Spanish Navy could put to sea and disappear before one of our vessels could reach New York, if things remain as they are now.

TO DROP BOMBS FROM BALLOONS.

Aeronaut's Plan, Sent to the President, Referred to War Department.

READING, Penn., March 8.—Jacob R. Phillippis, an experienced aeronaut, recently wrote to President McKinley in reference to destroying the Spanish Navy and Spanish cities by throwing explosives from balloons. To-day he received the following reply:

"The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of recent date, and to inform you that it has been referred for consideration to the Secretary of War. Very truly, John Addison Porter, Secretary to the President."

Mr. Phillippis's scheme is to build a number of large balloons, make ascensions at night over the enemy's warships and cities, and destroy them by dropping dynamite bombs by a system which he claims will be infallible and assure accuracy. The balloonist has submitted his plan to several war experts, and they say it is feasible.

THE STORY OF A DIVER.

He Says the Maine's Bow Lies Seventy Feet from the Rest of the Ship.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 8.—A special to The Star from Southport says that J. W. Bonner, one of the divers employed on the Maine in Havana Harbor, arrived there yesterday on the tug E. J. Jones, from Key West. Bonner says he went to Havana on the steamer Right Arm Feb. 23, and was employed at work on the Maine until the 28th. He states that the Maine was undoubtedly blown up through outside agency. He tells how the forward turret was thrown from the port side backward a distance of seventy feet on to the starboard superstructure, and the ship's bottom on the starboard side, with green paint, was thrown up and projects four feet out of the water.

The bow, he says, is detached from the main part of the ship by a breadth of water of seventy feet, which, by his soundings, proved to be thirty feet in depth.

ILLINOIS TROOPS ALL READY.

Gen. Reece Says 4,000 Springfield Rifles Have Been Received.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 8.—Adjutant General Reece of the Illinois National Guard said to-day: "We are but waiting for the 'boots and saddles' to board the cars for the East. Inside of twelve hours the greatest portion of the 7,500 men and officers of the Illinois National Guard could be en route to New York for embarkation for Cuba."

The General stated that 4,000 latest pattern 45-calibre Springfield rifles had just been received at the Illinois State Arsenal from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, ready for instant use.

AMMUNITION FROM CHELSEA.

To be Sent to Key West, Where It Will Be Used on a Warship.

BOSTON, March 8.—All the modern ammunition in the United States magazine in Chelsea has been taken from that receptacle and put aboard the Government tug Nina, which will take the ammunition to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, whence it will be transferred to Key West. It is not known at the magazine what ship is to finally receive the ammunition supply, but it is reported that it will go aboard the cruiser Cincinnati.

In all about twenty-six tons of ammunition were taken from the magazine. All that now remains there is some old-fashioned saluting powder.

CONGRESSMEN REACH KEY WEST.

Diver Everett Thinks the Maine's Big Guns May Not Be Saved.

KEY WEST, March 8.—The Montgomery sailed at 5:40 this afternoon for Havana.

The yacht Anita from Norfolk, bound for Havana, with Senator and Mrs. Thurston, Senator Money, and Congressmen Cummings and Smith on board, has arrived here. The American yacht Buccaneer, with Senator Gallinger on board, reached here late this afternoon. The tug Right Arm arrived here from Havana this morning and sailed to-night for Norfolk, Va. Capt. Everett, the diver, who was on board, expressed the opinion that it is now doubtful if the big guns can be saved, so fast is the wreck sinking in the mud of Havana Harbor.

CHOOSING NEW ARTILLERYMEN.

Fifty Men Apply, but Only Six Are Accepted.

About fifty men called at the recruiting office, at 25 Third Avenue, yesterday for enlistment as artillerymen, but only six were found to be physically and intellectually qualified to serve in the ranks of Uncle Sam's Army. These were sworn in, and sent to Fort Slocum, where they will at once go into training. The others were turned away, and not all their pleadings that they were aglow with patriotic ardor and were anxious to have a brush with the Spaniards succeeded in moving the hearts of the recruiting officers or of the examining physician. Not a few of them had their faces aglow with whisky, and the army does not want any recruits who are habitual topers.

Major Whitney, who is in charge of this recruiting station, said yesterday that the recruiting regulations of the War Department have been very strict, and no modifications have been made in the present call for men. Married men are not wanted, nor any man over thirty years old. The applicant's height must be not less than five feet four inches, and his weight not less than 128 pounds, and not more than 100 pounds. His measurement round the chest must not be less than thirty-two and a half inches at respiration, and the larger the measurement the better the man.

For thin-blooded people

Malt-Nutrine

is especially helpful. It purifies and enriches the blood. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

Commander Brownson Starts for Europe as Purchasing Agent of the Government.

LEGAL RIGHTS OF THE BUYERS

To Inspect the Vessels Building for Brazil in France—Effort to Get Japan's Two Cruisers—Conference in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Commander Willard H. Brownson started for Europe today under instructions from the Navy Department, to ascertain what ships of war are for sale on the other side of the Atlantic. He left Washington to-night and will sail for Southampton on the St. Paul to-morrow. He will report his arrival immediately at the United States Embassy in London, but further than that he declines to indicate the places he will visit in Europe. He has been furnished all of the information in the possession of the Navy Department respecting the shipping in course of construction in Europe, and had a talk to-day with Mr. Lane, who is said to have some of these ships for sale, though he does not at present have the right in the case of the two small Brazilian battleships now building at La Seinne, in France. As to these, or, indeed, any Brazilian or Chilean warships, it has been discovered that Brazil and Chile are parties to a treaty by the terms of which neither country can sell any of its warships unless the other also sells a ship. The reason for this peculiar provision is to be found in the alliance that is reported to have been entered into by these two countries for mutual protection against Argentina and other South American nations. Commander Brownson does not expect to stay abroad long, and goes only on condition that he may return immediately in case of an open rupture.

Rights of Belligerents to Buy.

As to the right to buy foreign warships, all authorities agree that such purchases may be made, even after hostilities have begun, if the neutral nation exercises strict impartiality between the belligerents, and the ships are not armed and outfitted ready for service. The trade of shipbuilding is recognized as a legitimate one, which may be carried on at all times. Mr. Clay, when Secretary of State, laid down the principle as follows:

"If it be forbidden by the law of nations to sell to a belligerent an armed vessel completely equipped, and ready for action, it is believed not to be contrary to the law to sell to a belligerent a vessel in any other state, although it may be convertible into a ship of war."

Mr. Clay specified a case in which Spain and one of the South American republics, then at war, each bought a ship from the same shipbuilding, which ships afterward met on the sea, and had an engagement. He also specified the case of Russia's selling a whole fleet of ships to Spain, including some of the Russian ships of the line, while Russia held a neutral attitude between Spain and the southern republic, with which she was at war.

The subject has been before the American courts, and in one case Justice Story held:

"While the sale of a vessel, armed or unarmed, to a belligerent, is not forbidden by international law, such a vessel, even on its way to the purchaser, is liable to seizure as contraband."

In a later case before the Supreme Court the distinction is made between the unlawful act of fitting out and arming a ship of war for a belligerent and the lawful act of selling such ships to be converted into men-of-war. The decision says that the distinction is the same as that between the lawful act of a gunsmith in selling a pistol, and the unlawful act of the same gunsmith in arranging that a pistol shall be used for a criminal act.

Conference with Secretary Long.

Secretary Long held a conference to-day. Senator Lodge was present, as well as Chairman Hale of the Senate Naval Committee, Chairman Boutelle of the House Naval Committee, Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau; Capt. Bradford, Chief of the Equipment Bureau; Commander Brownson, and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. Chief Constructor Hichborn and Admiral Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, were also called to the conference by the Secretary to deal with special phases of the question under consideration.

The conference had to do with the preparations for putting the navy at the highest state of efficiency and the fact that Secretary Long is consulting at every step with the representatives of the legislative branch of the Government shows the desire of the President to keep within the strict spirit of the Constitution. Secretary Long found time during the progress of the conference to talk a moment with Mr. Lane, who has submitted to the department proposals for the sale of certain warships now building in Europe at private shipyards. What passed between them is not known, but Mr. Lane at the conclusion of the conversation hastened to the cable office to communicate directly with his principals in Europe.

The Secretary made it plain to the legislators at the conference that the department is very much better prepared than has been supposed in the matter of accurate information of the shipbuilding in progress in European shipyards. But the point upon which the department now seeks to inform itself goes beyond this and looks to securing information as to which of these ships can be purchased immediately.

Legislation May Be Necessary.

It was shown that very many more difficulties exist than the public is aware of in the acquirement of such property as warships. Most of these craft under construction are being built under special orders for various Governments, and only a few, and those perhaps not of the most desirable type, are in the builders' hands in such shape that they can be at once disposed of. In the case of some of the European powers under a strong monarchical form of government, it is possible for permission to be given at once for the sale of a ship to another nation, but in the case of more complex forms of government, such as those existing in the South American republics, which have ordered ships now under construction in Europe, it is feared that grave constitutional and legal objections exist to the transfer of the rights of these countries in their ships to the United States, necessitating recourse to the legislative branches of their Governments for authorization. This will be a time-consuming process that could be scarcely entertained in our case.

It is particularly with a view to acquiring information on this point—that is, the possibility of buying ships immediately—that Commander Brownson has been selected to go to Europe. He is an officer of great discretion, and his experience on the board of inspection, which is charged with the duty of thoroughly examining all ships built for the navy, has thoroughly familiarized him with all of the details of the various types of warships, battleships, armored cruisers, protected cruisers, monitors, and torpedo boats. During the conference this morning he was fully acquainted with the views of the Secretary and his advisers as to the proper scope of his mission, and he will lose no time in starting for Europe. After the conference he had a long interview with Assistant Secretary Day of the State Department, and arranged to obtain letters to United States Ambassadors and Ministers abroad, instructing them to place every force at their disposal at work to help him.

Naval Attaches to Help.

Commander Brownson will prosecute his duties in England and France with the utmost diligence and dispatch. At Southampton, where he will arrive early next week, he will be joined by Lieut. J. C. Colwell, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy in London. Commander Brownson will next go to France with as little delay as possible, and will confer with Lieut. W. S. Simms, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy at Paris, and in his company inspect the two battleships, Marshal Floriano and Marshal Deodoro, now building for the Brazilian Navy, and which, it is understood, can be purchased. He is also charged with the important duty of investigating the practicability of the purchase from foreign manufacturers of ordnance material in case our own supply should prove inadequate.

It is known positively that negotiations are in progress toward having the United States acquire the two crack cruisers now building for Japan, one at Cramp's shipyard, at Philadelphia, and the other at the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. The negotiations are naturally circuitous, and [illegible] the United States [illegible] and that so far as they are concerned the transaction could be consummated without much further negotiation. But there is no disposition to ignore the rights of Japan.

Right to Take Japan's Cruisers.

While suggestions have been made that the right of eminent domain would permit the United States to take the two cruisers, without reference to Japan's rights, there is no desire among officials here to resort to such radical steps. Moreover, it is said that such action would be an international offense directed against Japan, and an unfriendly act which this Government is not likely to commit at this moment toward a friendly power. The present negotiations contemplate Japan's full acquiescence, and how far they will succeed cannot be said at this time. It is known positively, however, that no overtures have been submitted thus far to the authorities at Tokio, and it would be for them to give the final decision. Pending this, a contract could not be made nor an option given. The negotiations took a marked step forward today, although, as stated, they have not yet reached the final stage.

The two cruisers are not only being built for Japan, but they have already become the actual property of Japan by the payment of a considerable portion of the purchase price, to wit, $1,350,000 each. They are within three months of completion on an emergency basis. They are designed to make 22 knots, which ranks them among the swiftest cruisers in the world. Their armament, primarily and secondarily, is according to Japanese naval standards, which proved so effective in her recent war with China. The Government officials here feel that there is not likely to be manifested any exhibition of a disposition on the part of the Japanese Government to stand upon technical objections to the sale of these ships to the United States in case the decision is reached to purchase them, basing this belief upon many kindly expressions that of late have come to their notice and to the past record of the Japanese nation.

THE BROOKLYN SAILS FOR HOME.

Armored Cruiser Ordered from La Guayra to Hampton Roads.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The armored cruiser Brooklyn started from La Guayra to-day under orders from the Navy Department directly for Hampton Roads. She has been making a flying cruise in the West Indies and around the eastern coast of Central America. The sending of the ship to Hampton Roads instead of returning her to Key West, whence she came, is taken as an evidence of a change in policy on the part of the naval strategists, who may have come to the conclusion that the gathering of the most and best of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron at Key West is putting too many of our eggs in one basket, and unduly exposing the Eastern coast. There has also been talk of organizing a flying squadron composed altogether of fleet cruisers, four in number, and having them ready to go to sea at a moment's notice in pursuit of an enemy's ships, relying on the big battleships for the home guard. This, however, has not been decided upon.

MAY ARM LIGHTHOUSE TENDERS.

They Can Carry Six-Inch Rifles and Serve as Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A proposition that received instant attention and is expected to be approved in the end came to the Navy Department to-day. This was to turn over to the Navy Department ten of the best boats in the lighthouse service.

These boats are of from three to four hundred tons burden, good seaboats, manned by officers thoroughly familiar with every indentation of the Atlantic coast, and capable of being easily transformed into efficient gunboats. The Mangrove is a vessel of this character, new, stanch, and speedy. It is proposed to place a six-inch rifle on a pivot mount on each vessel forward, and to place a light armor around the boilers and machinery to protect them from small arms fire, at least. The attention of the department has also been called to the feasibility of recruiting the naval list from the revenue marine cutters, a number of which are fully equal with arms to the smaller type of gunboats now in the service. If these vessels were availed of, they would be assigned to duty along the southern coasts, maintaining blockades and relieving the larger vessels of much wearisome duty.

MR. FLINT'S FAST TORPEDO BOAT.

A Vessel Which Will Make 42 Land Miles an Hour Half Built.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Charles R. Flint of New York, the well-known exporter, was at the State Department today in conference with Special Commissioner Kasson concerning reciprocity matters.

Incidentally to his visit Mr. Flint called at the Navy Department and talked with the officers about a new torpedo boat which he has under contract to build for one of the South American countries. This boat could be turned over to the Government within ninety days should it be found desirable to acquire it. She is designed to make forty-two land miles an hour. She will be fitted with two engines, each of 1,200 horse power, and is to have twin screws. The actual construction of the ship's frame has not yet begun, though the forgings for the engines, the necessary rapid-fire guns, and the auto-mobile torpedoes are about completed, and these represent more than one-half the work to be done.

Mr. Flint feels satisfied that with the extraordinary speed to be attained the vessel would be of incalculable benefit to the navy in time of war. While he did not make a formal offer of the vessel to the department, he will sell the boat if it is desired.

UNDERWRITER STOPS FOR REPAIRS.

She Loses a Fireman by Pneumonia in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 8.—Fireman Charles Bellamy of the tug Underwriter, bound for Havana, died in the Marine Hospital this morning of pneumonia. The Underwriter will continue her voyage in a few days after repairs to her tow, the derrick Chief, have been made.

The torpedo boat Winslow coaled to-day, and her departure for Key West is momentarily expected.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Gen. Lee and a Diver Examined—A Buoy Near the Wreck for the Cruiser Montgomery.

HAVANA, March 8.—The court of inquiry did little to-day. Consul General Lee was very briefly examined, and also one diver. Considerable time was spent on the wreck. Capt. Sampson listened patiently to various theories propounded by newspaper men and others as to the causes of the explosion, and also to statements as to hawsers found in the harbor and boiler iron on the shore. Evidently he placed little confidence in any of these stories, but he intimated that he would investigate any that he deemed worth while.

The Spanish divers put in a good day's work, examining chiefly the forward part of the wreck on the starboard side. Capt. Peral of the Spanish court of inquiry was at the wreck in a boat for some time during the afternoon.

Capt. Sigsbee has advised Admiral Manterola, as did also Consul General Lee, of the expected incoming of the cruiser Montgomery, and a buoy has been assigned her where the Fern was moored. The buoy is near the wreck, for the convenience of Capt. Sigsbee and Lieut. Commander Wainwright, in their supervision of the divers and the wreckers.

A small number of tourists, who have been detained by the health regulations, expect to leave by the Olivette to-morrow, but there will be no general exodus of Americans. The American schooner Esther, captured by the Spanish gunboat Ardilla in an inlet near Casilda, on the south coast of Cuba, was towed to sea by the gunboat, after repairing her rudder, and released. She sailed for Jamaica. The schooner's Captain explained that he had taken refuge in the inlet on account of his vessel becoming disabled.

Senator Proctor, Miss Clara Barton, Mr. Parker, and Dr. Egan returned this evening from a very interesting trip to Sagua la Grande and Cienfuegos. They saw much of the country and were thoroughly browned by exposure. Senator Proctor says he feels confident that he has induced Walter B. Barker to withdraw his resignation as United States Consul at Sagua la Grande, and he will be very much pleased if Mr. Barker continues in that capacity, as he considers him a very valuable man.

Senator Proctor, with his friend, Col. Parker, expects to leave for Washington tomorrow on the Olivette. His trip, he says, has been productive of much useful information. He is well pleased with the visit to Cuba as a whole, and he has learned much from all points of view. Careful not to create any antagonism, he feels himself in a position to consider or speak upon all issues here with more intelligence than would have been possible before he came.

Wearing the Deimel-Linen Mesh Underwear this winter unite in saying that they have never so thoroughly enjoyed cold weather.

Registered Trade Mark.

The Deimel-Linen Mesh Underwear

is sensible, sanitary, comfortable, durable, alike for winter and summer.

Send for descriptive pamphlet and samples of material or call and examine the goods at

"The Linen Store"

Headquarters for all good things in linen.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

NEW YORK MILITIA QUIET.

Officers Gather at Albany to Ask a Deficiency Appropriation and Without Reference to War.

ALBANY, March 8.—Adjutant Gen. C. W. Tillinghast said early this morning:

"The statements in the newspapers intimating unusual activity on the part of the National Guard and assuming that the meeting of officers here to-day is for purposes connected with the Cuban agitation are absolutely ridiculous. In February, long before the Maine disaster, I asked the heads of brigades to meet me here to-day to go before the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly to assist me, if possible, in obtaining an extra appropriation of $125,000 to cover a deficiency of last year, caused by mobilizing the Guard at the Grant obsequies. Gen. Roe, Capt. Miller, and myself will present the facts."

Gov. Black said: "I have never spoken to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast or Gen. Roe upon the Cuban situation nor they to me. No orders of any kind commanding the guard to be in readiness have been issued, and any statement to that effect is, in my opinion, criminally misleading to the public."

The National Guard Committee appeared later before the Finance Committee, and made this statement:

"We ask that the special appropriation of $125,000 be made to reimburse the departmental fund, diminished by extra expenditures during the last three years, not provided for by special appropriation. An increase from $450,000 to $480,000 per year of the general departmental appropriation is also necessary. Three years ago the Legislature increased the fixed allowances to guard organizations. This has necessitated an extra expenditure of over $25,000 per year. As there was no extra appropriations made by the Legislature, it had to be taken from other department funds. The appropriation of $125,000 is asked to make up the deficiency that has resulted from this condition, and the increase in the general appropriation for the purpose of avoiding it in the future."

What Philadelphians Will Do.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union League to-night the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"The Union League of Philadelphia, which, during the war of the rebellion, raised, armed, equipped, and placed in the field nine regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry, hereby pledges the President of the United States its loyal support in war and in peace, and congratulates him upon his steadfast efforts to maintain peace with honor."

Hawley Artillery Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President this afternoon signed the Hawley bill providing for two additional regiments of artillery to man the coast defenses.

SPANISH IGNORANCE SHOWN.

A Naval Officer Wanted "the Bank" Indicated on a New York Map.

As illustrating the prevalent idea in Spain of things American, a member of the Cuban Junta yesterday told of a letter received by a fellow Cuban, whose sister is the wife of a Spanish naval officer.

"No class of Spaniards are so well informed," said he, "as the officers of the navy, and generally speaking the naval officers know that Spain would not have a ghost of a chance against the United States. Yet here is a naval officer who writes asking his brother-in-law to send him a map of New York, and the harbor, with a request that he make a red mark to indicate the location of the bank. They think we have one bank, like the Bank of Spain, and he thought that when the Spanish fleet came here and invested the city it would be convenient to know where the gold was kept, so that the Spaniards could walk in and help themselves.

"Well, my friend wrote back that New York was dotted with banks, but he drew a red line through Wall Street, to show where the greatest number of them could be found.

"This peculiar conceit of the Spaniards was again illustrated to my friend, who visited an officer on the warship Viscaya. They were standing on the deck looking up at the city, and admiring its beauty, and the imposing display of wealth represented in the tall buildings. The Spanish officer, with evident sincerity, expressed regret that it might become necessary to destroy those magnificent structures. My friend told him to rid himself of any qualms on that score. 'You would never be permitted to do anything of the sort,' he told him.

"The young officer looked at him with the greatest pity for his innocent confidence, and emphasized his own assurance with a supercilious curl of his lips."

CONDENSED MILK TOO PLENTIFUL.

Reconcentrados in Havana Exchange It at the Groceries.

HAVANA, March 8.—It will probably be wise, for some time at least, to substitute something for condensed milk in the relief supplies shipped to Havana from the United States. Since the distribution began here, the price per can has gone from 22 down to 8 cents at the grocery stores. The reconcentrados sell the cans, or exchange them for something wanted more than the milk. This applies only to Havana. The outside cities need condensed milk for use in the hospitals.

A Big Order for Projectiles.

The United States Projectile Company yesterday received an order from the United States Government for projectiles worth $275,000. The order required the work to be done at the earliest possible moment. The company has made preparations to secure an extra force of men, and will set to work at once manufacturing the projectiles. The work will go on night and day until it is finished. The company's establishment is at the foot of Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

Three Cruisers Secured in England and Two Coast Defense Vessels in France.

A STRONG FLEET FOR HAVANA

Naval Attaches Witness a Submerged Torpedo Tube Test—Spain Said to Have Raised Money on Public Buildings.

LONDON, March 8.—The English newspapers to-day confirm the news of Spain's purchase of warships. The St. James's Gazette, which yesterday published the denials of the Spanish Embassy and Spanish Naval Commission, which has an office in London, says to-day:

"It is ascertained on very high authority, in spite of denials, that the Spanish Government has almost certainly succeeded in buying three nearly completed cruisers here and two coast defense vessels which are about to be launched in France. Experts are almost as much surprised at the success of Madrid in raising money as by the clever diplomacy which secured the Chilean and Brazilian cruisers of the Armstrongs, at a cost believed to be a million pounds sterling, almost before the move was suspected."

The article goes on to say that much competition between Spain and the United States for these various ships constructing was expected, "but America has come to the conclusion that its naval resources are strong enough to confront Spain, and is playing a waiting game."

Continuing, The St. James's Gazette says:

"An American naval authority now in this country takes a cynical view of the six torpedo boats building for Spain here, and of the three already delivered, 'which might just as well be paid for by Spain in the first instance, and make valuable additions to the United States Navy later on.'"

The article referred to also points out that the earliest time in which the Chilean cruiser, which cost £400,000, ($2,000,000,) can be finished is three months, and adds that the other vessels purchased will take longer to finish, so that in the event of war, "which will come soon, if at all," the ships will be useless, as international law will prevent their delivery.

Britain May Take the Ships.

In conclusion, The St. James's Gazette remarks:

"A feature of the warship market at present is the small number of vessels available. Three cruisers and two coast-defense vessels is the best Great Britain and France can do. It is true these are not the only warships building; but the others, twelve Japanese and two Chinese cruisers, and eight torpedo-boat destroyers for Japan, are so keenly and immediately desired by their respective Governments that no price would buy them."

It is said that even if the Amazonas should sail from here with a Brazilian crew she will appear in Cuban waters with a Spanish crew.

A factor which must be taken into consideration in the purchase of ships is, it is said, that any Government has the power to take ships building for foreign Governments for its own use at the last moment. Great Britain upon several occasions has done this.

The Standard to-day publishes a long article comparing the navies of the United States and of Spain, and says:

"Some indication of the extent Spain is prepared is afforded by the measures adopted to protect Havana Harbor against surprises. With the flotilla of torpedo boats which joins the Vizcaya and Almirante Oquedo there before the end of March, the squadron under Admiral Cervers, composed of the Alfonso XIII. and the Maria Teresa, with two second-class cruisers and torpedo boats, will be reinforced by the battleships Pelayo, Charles V., and Christopher Columbus, accompanied by three destroyers and three torpedo boats. The fleets thus brought together in the West Indies are described as representing all the available naval force for foreign service, and it will be entirely mobilized, some old iron-clads, which were recently refitted, being utilized in guarding the coasts of the peninsula."

The appropriation of $50,000,000 for National defense, to provide which Representative Cannon introduced a resolution in the House at Washington yesterday, has excited the utmost interest among English dealers in war munitions.

Submerged Torpedo Tube Tried.

Mr. Hiram Maxim of rapid-fire gun fame said, significantly, that "if the United States intended to make purchases in England she should have begun a week ago." He also admitted he was aware that Spain had placed large orders within a week; but he declined to say whether orders had been placed with his firm.

It is known, however, that if the United States needs eight-inch guns and powder she could secure a full stock at a fortnight's notice.

Norwegian papers just received here reveal the fact that three United States naval attachés, Lieut. John C. Colwell of the London Embassy, Lieut. William E. Simms, who is accredited to St. Petersburg and Paris, and Lieut. Albert P. Niblack, who is attached to the German Embassy, and also accredited to Vienna and Rome, were present at the Elsewick's submerged torpedo-tube trials in Norway on Feb. 23. Much importance is attached to this invention, with which the Norwegian ship Harold Haarfagre is fitted. The trials were pronounced most successful. Whitehead torpedoes were fired through the tubes at nine, twelve, and fifteen knots' speed with a remarkable accuracy.

Inquiry made here among financiers and diplomats who are most likely to know any facts in the case reveals general skepticism in connection with the reports that a Spanish loan has been floated in London. Spain, it is true, has made repeated attempts to raise money, as previously cabled, the most recent attempt being made only a fortnight ago, when the Rothschilds and other financiers were approached, and emphatically and finally informed the Spanish agents that there was no more money to be had from them for Spain.

Diplomats here say Spain has endeavored to raise a loan among her wealthy citizens abroad, offering a lien on public buildings as security, and it is thought possible this may be the source of the present disbursements.

ENGLAND ADVISED TO HELP.

Sir George W. Des Voeux Would Have Her Fleet Protect Our Coasts.

LONDON, March 8.—Sir George William Des Voeux, formerly Governor of the Bahama Islands and more recently Governor of Hongkong, in an interview to-day on the Far Eastern crisis, said Great Britain ought to immediately seize the opportunity of expressing cordial sympathy with the United States in her efforts to secure autonomy for Cuba, and to express the determination of Great Britain to aid the United States with her fleet against any attack upon her coast. This, Sir George Des Voeux added, would prevent war with Spain and would make general American sympathy with Great Britain, which, he asserted, was now only partial. This, he concluded, would be enormously to the advantage of both nations, while also assisting in the solution of the Chinese question. He remarked, in conclusion, that such an opportunity of "annealing the two English-speaking nations may never recur."

TORPEDO FLEET NOT TO SAIL.

Spain Holds the Squadron at Cadiz, and the Pais Says It Will Not Go to Cuba at All.

LONDON, March 8.—A letter received here to-day from Madrid says the Spanish torpedo squadron at Cadiz will not sail for Cuba, "owing to information received from the United States and Capt. Gen. Blanco."

The Pais, in confirming the statement that the departure of the torpedo squadron has been indefinitely postponed, says: "It would not be surprising were the [illegible] closely connected with the recent

[illegible] time in the future.

PEACE TALK FROM MADRID.

Gen. Lee's Conduct Approved by Gen. Blanco—A Belief in Spain that War Will Not Result.

MADRID, March 8.—A semi-official note just issued declares that the Spanish Government has not received any complaint regarding the attitude of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the United States Consul General at Havana, adding:

"On the contrary, Capt. Gen. Blanco affirms that Gen. Lee's behavior has always been correct. Nevertheless, the incident serves to explain the origin of the ill-will between the two countries. This is proved by the statements attributed to Secretary Sherman, by which the jingoes have created the belief in the United States that Spain is trying to provoke war, while at the same time engendering the feeling in Spain that it is the United States which demands the opening of hostilities. It is essential that this double game should be ended in order to prevent the two countries from going to war without motives and without either of them desiring it."

A semi-official news agency of this city issued to-day the following announcement:

"After brief uneasiness there is a general belief now that peace will not be broken, and that the relations between Spain and the United States will continue amicable.

"Political personages assert that the late sensational dispatches are completely wrong in attributing an aggressive tone to the diplomatic relations between the two Governments, which have not for a single moment lost their friendly character."

SPAIN'S COMING ELECTIONS.

Madrid Correspondent of The London Times Thinks the Government Is Likely to Win.

LONDON, March 9.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Owing to war rumors, bread riots, and other disquieting circumstances the Spanish provinces are in such a hysterical state as to distract attention from the coming elections and to make prediction as to the result a difficult matter.

"The Government ought to secure a fair majority. The Carlists will only contest the seats they are confident of gaining. The Republicans are undecided, and the Conservatives are so broken in doctrine, spirit, and numbers that they are powerless greatly to turn the scale either way."

ANOTHER REPLY TO SPAIN.

The President Denies a Report that Capt. Crowninshield Has Had Dealings with the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In conjunction with the intimations of the Spanish Government regarding Consul General Lee and the class of vessels in which the relief supplies should be sent to Cuba, an inquiry was made relating to Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department.

Spain requested information as to the nature of Capt. Crowninshield's recent trip to the West Indies. The Spanish Government had been informed that Capt. Crowninshield on this occasion had been in communication with the insurgents, and even went so far as to give them indirect aid through filibustering sources.

When the matter was brought to the attention of President McKinley an immediate denial in explicit terms was returned. Spain thereupon closed the incident with an acceptance of the President's statement, saying it had been misinformed.

EXTRA SESSION FOR MICHIGAN.

Gov. Pingree Calls It to Provide a Uniform Rule of Taxation.

LANSING, Mich., March 8.—Gov. Pingree this afternoon issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session March 22. The proclamation cites provisions of the State Constitution under which the Legislature is required to provide a uniform rule of taxation, all assessments to be on property at its cash value.

Continuing, the Governor charges that the spirit if not the letter of these constitutional provisions is being violated, laws having been passed by which railroad, express, telephone, and telegraph companies now owning at least a third of the property within the State are required to pay only about one twenty-sixth part of the taxes. Gov. Pingree urges that taxation in many parts of the State has become in the nature of confiscation; that the situation has become unbearable, and that under the oath of office, it is his duty to see that the Constitution's provisions are obeyed and that the extra session is called to that end.

Gen. Merritt's Trip Postponed.

Gen. Wesley Merritt was to have started South at noon yesterday to resume his inspection of Southern fortifications, recently interrupted by business which called him to New York. His departure was postponed, however, owing to the arrival of the Belgian Prince, Albert, to whom he was to extend welcome, and after the reception the General said: "My Southern trip is postponed indefinitely." As to the reasons, he refused to talk. Asked if the appropriations made by Congress affected his programme, he said they would doubtless affect the disposition of troops.

AN ADDRESS TO DEMOCRATS.

The Association of Democratic Clubs Calls for a General Observance of Jefferson's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The National Association of Democratic Clubs has issued the following address:

The National Association of Democratic Clubs will celebrate the one hundred and fifty-fifth birthday anniversary of Thomas Jefferson at Washington, D. C., Wednesday, April 13, by a subscription dinner under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the association.

The reverential observance of Jefferson's Day has become a significant usage of the Democratic clubs and of the Democratic Party. It furnishes a fitting occasion for renewed declarations of devotion to the fundamental principles of human liberty which the party was originally formed to uphold and defend; for the revision of our party doctrines as applied to the conflicts of the hour, and for a timely review of the centralizing, corrupting, and oppressive measure of our Federalist opponents who, under one name or another, have from the foundation of the Republic sought to revolutionize the Constitution by false construction and false administration.

It is believed that never since the issues between these contending forces—class privilege and wealth on the one side and the people on the other—were first clearly joined in 1796 or in 1800, when the first great triumph of the people was achieved, has there been an hour when the bold reassertion of the sound traditional principles of the Democratic Party was more imperatively required than at this time.

We therefore earnestly advise the Democratic associations of the United States, whether large or small, to join with the National Association of Democratic Clubs on the 13th of April next at such hour and in such manner as may best serve the wishes of each separate organization, in a common homage to the memory of the great apostle of American liberty, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and the founder of the Democratic Party, and in a fresh expression of our unalterable determination to preserve the heritage of freedom as it came to us from our forefathers, and to resist by every lawful means in our power the encroachments of organized wealth and monopoly upon the constitutional rights of the people.

We need not particularize here in what practical forms these encroachments appear to-day. They are seen and known of all men. If they are not met and defeated before the dawn of the twentieth century we must be contented to see the Republic of Washington and Jefferson replaced by an oligarchy of wealth, trusts, and sordid conspiracies in many disguises; taxing for private purses, safe-guarding monopolies, devouring the profits of all our industries, 'taking from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned,' and shutting the door of opportunity to all but the favored classes.

The address is signed by Chauncey F. Black, President, and Lawrence Gardner, Secretary.

Fell from Truck, Broke His Neck.

James Travers, thirty-two years old, a driver, of 74 Bayard Street, was instantly killed last night at Pier 24, foot of Franklin Street. He was about to alight on the pavement, when he was seized with an epileptic fit and fell headlong to the street. His neck was broken by the fall.

The Great Consideration in Railway Travel

Is fully met in the New Pennsylvania Limited which combines all the comforts and conveniences of a home, a hotel, and an office. Leaves New York daily for the West.—Adv.

Business Men Say It Will Insure Stability to Railway Investments.

A SAFEGUARD TO PROPERTY

Simon Sterne Says It Stops Confiscation—Chauncey M. Depew Thinks It Means Greater Development —Francis Lynde Stetson Expects Good Results.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court Monday in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case was received with satisfaction by many business men in this city. Some of them expressed the opinion that the decision will make railroad investments stable and secure, and that if it had been favorable to the Nebraska law it would have proved a disaster to the country.

Simon Sterne said: "It was announced as an important principle of law in the Granger decisions in the early seventies that every interest affected by the public takes the public into copartnership, and had to permit public regulation in consideration of the advantages it enjoyed through its franchise. An attempt was made to abuse that permission by some of the Northwestern and Southwestern States under the impression that that regulation might be carried to the point of confiscation.

"There is a provision in the Constitution reserving police powers to the States for the purpose of controlling their own creations, for restraining monopolistic tendencies, and also for conferring franchises on public highways for the performance of public duties, which involves the obligation that excessive charges shall not be made, and also the recognition of the public right to protect its individual members from oppression. There is, however, another provision in the Constitution, as important as the one that recognizes the power of the States, and that is that the States shall not take private property for public use without compensation. In the Minnesota cases, which were similar to the Nebraska case, the pleading substantially admitted that the exercise of the power in that State had prevented any return to the capital invested in railways and would amount to practical confiscation. The Supreme Court said the State had gone beyond its authority. But in that case the Justice did not define the principle as clearly or declare the rule as definitely as Justice Harlan has done in the present case.

"In the Nebraska case, Justice Harlan says that a great many elements enter into the determination of the question as to what is a reasonable return or profit to capital. First, there would be the question of the amount for which the railway could be duplicated, the amount of its capital stock, bonded indebtedness, &c.; the railways have the right to demand that this be considered and judicially passed upon before any attempt is made to establish for them maximum rates. In the consideration of that subject the question as to how much they earn on their traffic would arise. Justice Harlan puts the whole of this part of the question in a clear and unassailable position when he says:

"'It must be held that the reasonableness or unreasonableness of rates prescribed by a State for the transportation of persons and property wholly within its limits must be determined without reference to the business of an inter-State character done by the carrier or to the profits derived from that business. The State cannot justify unreasonably low rates for domestic transportation, considered upon the ground that the carriers are earning large profits on its inter-State business, over which, so far as rates are concerned, the State has no control. Nor can the carrier justify unreasonably high rates on domestic business upon the ground that only in that way can it meet losses on its inter-State business. So far as rates of transportation are concerned, domestic business should not be made to bear the losses on inter-State business, nor the latter the losses on domestic business.'

"To my mind the decision is not only eminently just and proper, but I believe that it will give stability to investments. It sets limits to unjust railway charges on the part of the railway companies, and to the power of the State Railway Commissions to distribute the results of property, which they have not created, among the citizens of the State without proper compensation to the railways and to others who have invested their capital.

"The decision is exceedingly timely, and will prove extremely valuable. It will work for the interests of both the railways and the public."

Chauncey M. Depew's Opinion.

Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central Railroad, said:

"The contention of the men who framed the Nebraska law, and of the people in other Western States who agree with them, has been for years that the Legislatures have the right to confiscate railroad property within the States by fixing rates so low as to leave no return to stock and bond holders. Some of them have gone so far as to say that when people with money build a railway, and after they have enjoyed interest on their investment for a few years, they are sufficiently rewarded, and the State should take the road and confiscate the capital.

"Of course, if the people who have money to build railways believed that this doctrine would prevail, no more railways would be built. If the doctrine had been sustained by the Supreme Court there would have been a panic in railway securities. Every investor would have understood that he held his stock subject to its being made worthless by an act of some Legislature. There is now in bonds and stocks of railways about $10,000,000,000, and most of the investments of the country are based on these. If that investment can be rendered worthless over night by a bill jammed through a Legislature and approved by a Governor in three hours, nobody would invest in such property. Such a doctrine, if carried out, would cause greater loss than our years of civil war.

"The decision of the Supreme Court is just what every sound lawyer and business man expected it would be. It gives stability to investment, and will help not only railway investments, but all other American business and securities. In other words, it is a declaration from the highest court that property is safe in this country, and that the accumulations of industry are not to be distributed by hostile Legislatures.

"The Legislature has the power to fix rates within lines where the railways can live and get a reasonable return. As to what are reasonable rates, the Supreme Court would decide finally. This is a new country, and railways are necessary to develop it. There are still immense areas yet undeveloped which can never be developed without railway lines.

"If that case had been decided in favor of the Nebraska law, not another mile of railroad would have been built in that State. The railways now within the borders would not have maintained their roadbed and equipment, and in five years Nebraska would have been far behind the rest of the country. There would have followed, inevitably, a cut in expenditures, and wages would have gone down 25 per cent."

Francis Lynde Stetson.

Francis Lynde Stetson said: "This sort of thing is becoming infectious. It is not confined to the West. Last month North Carolina reduced passenger fares to 2¼ cents a mile, despite the protest of the railways.

"Immediately after the passage of the McKinley bill in 1890, the Legislatures of the Southern and Western States went to work to throttle the 'monsters.' The Texas Railway Commission reduced rates so low that the matter was taken into the courts. The case is known as the Reagan case because Reagan was Chairman of the commission. Most of the questions involved were the same ones involved in the Nebraska case, which was decided Monday. The chief principle then established was that the owners of railway, as of other property, are entitled to reasonable recompense for its use, and that in its use it is entitled to earn a reasonable profit on the capital really and fairly invested in it. This last qualification is very important. The Supreme Court in the Gill case declined to interfere on the [illegible] the assumed [illegible] The presumption of reasonableness will always be entertained in favor of the State, and any one undertaking to reverse or review the action of the State in reducing rates must make a clear case that the reduction was unreasonable.

"The result of this decision will be to make permanent and incontestable the points of decisions hitherto made, to the relief of the business of the country. If the decision had been the other way, the consequence would have been serious to all legitimate business interests of the country."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

FEDERAL OFFICES FILLED.

William J. Calhoun of Illinois Inter-State Commerce Commissioner—Promotions in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Inter-State Commerce Commissioner—WILLIAM J. CALHOUN of Illinois.

Navy—Passed Assistant Paymaster GEORGE W. SIMPSON, to be a Paymaster; Passed Assistant Paymaster HARRY R. SULLIVAN, to be a Paymaster; SAMUEL BRYAN of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Paymaster.

William J. Calhoun, nominated for Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, lives in Danville, Ill., and has practiced law there. He served as Special Consul to Consul Gen. Lee in the investigation at Havana last year as to the causes of the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, an American citizen, whose life ended in a Cuban prison.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

Bill Agreed on by Congressional Committee Allows Fusion of Brooklyn and New York Offices.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Post Office Appropriation bill was agreed on in the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day. It carries an aggregate expenditure of considerably over $100,000,000.

Two important provisions are that the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, consolidate the Post Office at Brooklyn with the New York City Post Office, and that third-class mail matter shall not be returned to sender or remailed until the postage has been fully prepaid.

For rural free delivery, $150,000 is appropriated, including the pay of carriers and horse hire allowance. There are also items of $171,238 for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans, and $25,000 from Kansas City, Mo., to Newton, Kan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL.

Senate Passes the Appropriation Measure—Telephone Rates Fixed.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate to-day passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

When the bill came up for consideration the pending question was the telephone amendment, fixing $50 per annum as the limit which could be charged for a telephone in the District. Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) sharply criticised Mr. Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.,) saying that a man who sent out tons of anti-monopoly literature in 1896 ought not to be supporting a monopoly now. Mr. Faulkner retorted that he did not believe the Democratic Party wanted action first and investigation afterward.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) advocated awaiting the action of the committee which was investigating the subject of telephone rates in the District. He vigorously denounced the charges made by Senator Berry against Senator Faulkner as "one of the most outrageous attacks in the history of the Senate."

After an extended debate the House provision fixing lower telephone rates was retained in the bill, 41 to 20, the Senate thus rejecting the committee amendment.

The bill was passed without further debate.

House Pacific Cable Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Pacific Cable bill was agreed on in the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day. It provides for the construction of a cable from San Francisco to Japan via the Hawaiian Islands, and grants an annuity of $100,000 for twenty years, in consideration of which all United States Government messages are to be thereafter and in perpetuity transmitted free. The Government is also to take full possession of the cable plant in case of war or other emergency.

Congressional Notes.

The bill for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of Tennessee, appropriating $288,000, passed in the Senate yesterday without amendment.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) presented and secured the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Attorney General to inform the Senate how many writs of injunction have been granted since Jan. 1, 1897, by the United States courts against labor leaders and labor organizations, and to furnish certified copies of such writs, with the affidavits and other papers.

NEW LAWS IN COPPER CITY.

Death Penalty for Murder and the Larceny of Over $100.

SEATTLE, March 8.—The steamer Alliance arrived yesterday from Copper River, Alaska. Capt. Hardwick reports everything quiet when he left. Prospectors are now going over the Valdes Pass to the interior without any trouble. The trail is reported to be in good condition.

The citizens of Copper City, on Valdes Bay, have organized a court for the purpose of dealing with lawbreakers. A set of laws has been drawn up which provides that all offenses are to be tried by a jury of twelve. The accused person is to have the right of three peremptory challenges in the impaneling of the jury. In the case of murder the penalty is to be death. In all cases of larceny of over $100 the penalty is to be the same as that for murder. Under $100, complete restitution is to be made and the offender is to have ten days in which to get out of the country.

The Alliance came down the inside passage and nothing was seen or heard of the overdue schooner Bessie K.

PROSPECTORS LEAVING SKAGUAY.

Spinal Meningitis Often the Result of Exposure on the Trails.

NANAIMO, B. C., March 8.—The steamship North Pacific, from Skaguay, Juneau, and Wrangel, called at Departure Bay late last night, her supply of coal having run out. Her officers describe the situation at Skaguay as most favorable. They say that deaths from spinal mengitis are often the result of exposure on the trails, the men being brought into Skaguay in a dying condition.

The number of deaths, Capt. Carter says, has been greatly exaggerated. Fine weather prevailed when the North Pacific left Skaguay last Wednesday. White and Chilkoot Passes were fit for travel, and many had already begun the journey inland. Outside of the trouble that arose from the operations of confidence men there was no disorder in the town, although the troops had moved toward Sheep Camp.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 8.—Daniel Hovey's Summer residence near Greenfield Centre was destroyed by fire to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 8.—A fire, which originated in the large novelty store of Wolf & Co., Franklin and Vine Streets, to-day, did damage amounting to $25,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

8:15 A. M.—425 Seventh Avenue; M. Grasberg; damage, $1,000.
12:40 P. M.—779 Second Avenue; John Elder; damage slight.
1:10 P. M.—409 West Sixteenth Street; Thomas Dolan; damage, $50.
3:10 P. M.—9 New Street; Western Union Telegraph Company; damage, $75.
4 P. M.—325 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; owner unknown; no damage.
5:30 P. M.—224 Centre Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
7:45 P. M.—105 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; W. Mullen; damage, $1,000.
8:30 P. M.—232 East Eightieth Street; John Faizenkopf; damage, $5.

Prof. William Knight of St. Andrews University, Scotland, Lectures at Union Seminary.

THE CHARACTER OF THE POET

His Close Communion with Nature and His Manner of Treating Commonplace Subjects—The Public's Inappreciation Due to a Lack of Perception.

Nearly 500 persons were attentive listeners last night to the lecture delivered at the Adams Chapel in the Union Theological Seminary by Prof. William Knight of St. Andrews University, Scotland, on "Wordsworth." It was the first of a series which the professor is to deliver during his stay in this country. He will remain about two months, and during that time will visit all the larger cities. Next Saturday at 3:30 P. M. he will again lecture at the seminary on "Coleridge." His address last night was, in part, as follows:

"So much has been said about the genius and poetic mission of Wordsworth that you may think the subject is exhausted. And yet there is no possibility of exhausting Wordsworth any more than of exhausting Plato. Plato, indeed, moves in a sphere and speaks in a dialect philosophically more profound, but he never soars into a more ethereal region. He does not interpret Nature or human life more adequately nor does the student of his works breathe a more untroubled air than that in which Wordsworth lived and had his being.

"Accurately to measure his genius, however, either as to its positive amount or special quality, Wordsworth must be compared both with his predecessors and his contemporaries. Comparing him with Pope, you find in Wordsworth a frankness and directness, the absence of all roundabout or artificial ways of dealing with and describing things. He spoke and he wrote because he felt and as he felt; therefore clearly, freshly, adequately. He did not describe what all men saw, but what the majority failed to see, only because their 'inward eye' had not been trained to see it.

Compared with Byron.

"Comparing him again with Byron, you find in Wordsworth a healthful radiance, the supreme note of naturalness. His serenity was due to a clear-eyed freshness of perception, and what is often denied to him—his objectivity of mind. He is never morbid or hollow or cynical; while to those who craved excitement he had nothing to offer. He could not have wailed out his own sorrow to the world in a misanthropic manner, even supposing him to have felt that 'vanity of vanities' was the last word of the wise in reference to earthly good; to carry, like Byron, through Europe,

"'The pageant of a bleeding heart'

was impossible to Wordsworth, first, because his heart never bled like Byron's, and, second, because he would have scorned to parade his misery.

"One element in his greatness was that with open soul he understood and responded to all that took him out of himself and sent him in the first instance to nature. He said that nature had a revelation to impart, which we ought in a "wise passiveness" to receive. This he perceived very early, and may be said to have absorbed the idea, within a spirit singularly pliant and open to such influence. It gradually consolidated and matured, its form changing, but the substantial part of the idea remaining unaltered; and it became the increasing purpose of his life to proclaim it to his contemporaries, carrying it out through a long literary career against all adverse criticism and the want of popular appreciation, and embodying the result in a series of immortal poetic creations.

"It was the ambition and aim of his life to construct a 'literary work that might live,' and he first wrote his own autobiography in verse. The result was such that he determined to compose a philosophical poem, containing the views of man, nature, and society, to be called 'The Recluse.' One part of this only, 'The Excursion,' was written. The prelude, he tells us, was meant to have the same relation to 'The Recluse' as the ante-chapel has to the body of a Gothic church, and he hoped that his minor poems when properly arranged would be found to have such a connection with the main work as to give them claim to be likened to the little cells, oratories, or sepulchral recesses ordinarily included in these edifices.

Wordsworth's Great Ambition.

"In this ambition one sees the love of artistic symmetry and completion. He was not satisfied with occasional 'lyric cries' or short swallow flights of song. He wished to leave behind him a literary whole, gathered up into unity, and with a defined purpose from first to last, stately, with massive proportions, and manifold embellishments.

"No one can fail to be struck with the nobleness of these thoughts. The grandeur of dedicating life to work has been taught us by Carlyle in a very significant manner, but to consecrate it to thought and communion with nature, to prolonged, devoted, wistful, fellowship with her, in her ever changeful moods, while at the same time faithful to the moral idea, this is a still grander aim and yet a nobler achievement.

"Our inability to look on nature as Wordsworth did is as often due to our artificiality as to our shallowness. If nature is to continue to subdue, to teach, and to mold, as well as to fascinate us, we must retain the heart of childhood, with its natural wonder, delight, admiration, and reverence, let the intellect develop as it may. She will not yield up to us her secret when we are being whirled along on the surface of life's stream, absorbed and excited by artificial things or magnetized by any secondary interest.

"There is a most intimate relation between Wordsworth's moral elevation and his intellectual insight. The actificiality and mannerisms, the haste and distraction of our modern life, with its many prolix ceremonies, prevent the simple harmony of the man with nature, in which all natural poetry is born. Furthermore the marriage of the soul and nature is a union of equals, and its result is a realization of that other or higher self, our alter ego, in nature, not as an idealization of the mind, but as a reality of mental vision.

Nature Will Have No Sadness.

"Too much stress cannot be laid on another important feature in the teaching of Wordsworth. It is nature's office to cure us of morbidity and melancholy, as well as of artificiality, its healing restoring function calming us, reanimating us, and reassuring us. He shows as few teachers have shown that while full of sympathy with us, nature will not abide our sadness. Our introspectiveness and self-consciousness are rebuked by nature, whenever we are alone with her and open to her influences, and it is as necessary that these be taken out of us as the conceit that we have fathomed her ways and processes of work."

In closing, the professor dwelt upon the bracing moral tonic which is supplied by the poetry of Wordsworth, upon the high ideal of life elevated above sordid caprices. He declared that no ennui, no tedium vitae, attacks one when reading Wordsworth's [illegible] to be other than we are with the [illegible] in the endless possibilities of human nature."

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, who presided, thanked Prof. Knight at the end of the lecture in behalf of the seminary, and expressed the hope that his address would stimulate a desire on the part of the audience to study the works of Wordsworth.

"1847" ROGERS BROS."

This trade-mark on Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., has been widely and closely imitated.

WHY?

Because the excellence of the goods bearing this mark has been attested by over

A HALF CENTURY'S USE.

And is marked by an ever-increasing demand for them.

If silverware is offered as "Rogers," ask **which Rogers.** The original and genuine goods will bear the stamp,

"1847" ROGERS BROS.

NEW YORK LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Republicans Defeated in Portland and Lyons, and the Democrats in Geneseo and Saratoga Towns.

PORTLAND, N. Y., March 8.—The factional fight in the Republican Party, which began last Fall, appeared again to-day in the village election. The entire Republican ticket was defeated by a fusion ticket, composed of independent Republicans and Democrats, with the exception of the Trustee in the Fourth Ward, where the Republican candidate was elected by a majority of six.

LYONS, N. Y., March 8.—In the village election this afternoon the Democrats made a clean sweep, electing the President, three Trustees, the Assessor, Collector, and Treasurer. It makes the twenty-third successive year the Democrats have carried the place. Eleven hundred and twenty-six votes were polled. Clyde Village went Democratic in the election to-day, except in the selection of Collector.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 8.—Saratoga County town meetings to-day give Republicans a majority on the Board of Supervisors.

GENESEO, N. Y., March 8.—At the town meeting held to-day the entire Republican ticket was elected.

CITIZENS' UNION OFFICERS.

Men Elected at the Central Committee's Meeting Monday Night—Plans for the Future.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, which held a secret session at the headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street, lasting until a late hour on Monday night, elected the following officers: Arthur Von Briesen, Chairman; A. S. Haight, (of Brooklyn,) First Vice Chairman; John W. Weed, (of Queens,) Second Vice Chairman, and J. Kennedy Tod, Treasurer.

In addition to these officers, the following standing committees were appointed:

Finance—Edward D. Page, Percival Knauth, and S. Perry Sturges.

Nominations—John De Witt Warner, Fielding L. Marshall, (Bronx,) and F. C. Huntington.

A long report was made by the sub-committee appointed for the purpose, showing that there are a large number of affiliated clubs in existence and a still larger number in course of development. The Central Committee will endeavor to bring clubs of this character into a flourishing condition, and the Citizens' Union proposes to organize thoroughly each election district in New York City, so that with a perfect organization the Union may be prepared to do effective work at the proper time.

The Committee on Finance will co-operate with the Treasurer to bring about such a financial condition that the work of organisation may be thoroughly completed, and an annual expenditure of $50,000 will probably be necessary to accomplish this work. It is proposed to appoint as Secretary a man of well-known reputation, and in order to secure such a man a large salary will be offered him. The committee has several names under consideration, and the choice will probably be announced at the next meeting, to be held on March 28.

PUBLIC CHARGE OF DISHONESTY.

It Is Made at a Meeting of the Kings County Republican Committee.

The Kings County Republican Committee met last night in the Johnston Building, on Nevins Street, Brooklyn. The report of the Organization Committee on contests occupied most of the meeting. The dullness of the discussion was enlivened at one point by Walter B Atterbury, the new President of the committee, who called one of his fellow-members dishonest.

The committee had submitted a report on the Eleventh Ward, showing irregular practices, and Mr. Atterbury, in speaking on it, referred to a state of things in which "a dishonest officer" was involved. John M. Ward, formerly Assistant District Attorney, immediately jumped up and exclaimed, "Will Mr. Atterbury say who that dishonest officer is? That is a most extraordinary statement."

"I have not the slightest hesitation," replied Mr. Atterbury, "in saying that I refer to Peter L. Meninger."

Mr. Meninger arose, much flushed and excited, and defended himself, but made no direct retort to Mr. Atterbury.

Resolutions approving the course of the President and Congress in regard to Spain, Cuba, and Consul General Lee were adopted.

Democratic Victory at Cedar Rapids.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, March 8.—Full returns from the election on Monday give the Democrats a sweeping victory. They have elected the Mayor and their entire ticket, with the exception of the Treasurer and three Aldermen. They will have complete control of the Council for the next two years.

Maverick Bank Dividend.

BOSTON, March 8.—Thomas P. Beal, receiver of the Maverick National Bank, has sent out to depositors notice that the final dividend of two-thirds of 1 per cent. is ready to be paid. This, added to the 89½ per cent. previously paid, makes a little over 90 per cent.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. P. M. P. M.
Sun rises...6:22|Sun sets...6:01|Moon rises..7:51

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook....8:04|Gov. Isl'd...8:15|H. Gate...10:04
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook....8:26|Gov. Isl'd...8:41|H. Gate...10:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 9.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitoba, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	....	....
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 10.		
El Paso, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
H. H. Meier, Bremen	....	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana and Mexican ports	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pomeranian, Glasgow	....	....
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 11.		
Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 12.		
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alexandra, London	....	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Minnewaska, London	....	10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg	....	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March †18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the Australian and New Zealand mails which arrived at Vancouver, B. C., are due to arrive in New York as follows: New Zealand mails, Thursday, March 10; Australian mails, Friday, March 11.

This is a device [illegible] described in The Electric [illegible] of housekeeping, and any [illegible] to do away with it [illegible] with joy. But [illegible] floors from getting dirty [illegible] a machine to clean [illegible] dirty. This is furnished [illegible] have found out to their delight [illegible] of gas for heating and cooking [illegible] nine-tenths of the dirt in houses in Wintertime come from the use of [illegible] Ashes, soot, coal dust, the litter of [illegible] dling—we all know what bother and [illegible] they cause. And the whole of it is unnecessary by the gas [illegible] grate, and radiator. The electric scrubber may not be a success, but [illegible] a fuel, which keeps floors from needing to be scrubbed, is a great success.

Young's Hats

Spring Styles Now Ready.

SILK HATS, $5.00 AND $6.00.
DERBYS, $3.00 AND $4.00.
ALPINES, $3.00 AND $3.50.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, near Reade St.
605-607-609 Broadway, corner Houston.
1,197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1,361 Broadway, near 36th St.
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall, Brooklyn.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 9.

Cacique, St. Lucia, March 1.
Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
City of Washington, Havana, March 5.
Lampasas, Galveston, March 2.
Ormiston, Hamburg, Feb. 20.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Peninsular, St. Michael's, Feb. 26.
State of Texas, Brunswick, March 6.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 7.
Venezuela, La Guayra, March 3.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

Benleda, Gibraltar, Feb. 23.
Herman, Bremen, Feb. 26.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Feb. 24.
Massilia, Gibraltar, Feb. 24.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Feb. 26.
Yarrowdale, Algiers, Feb. 22.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, March 8.
Britannic, Liverpool, March 2.
El Sol, New Orleans, March 6.
Foreland, Shields, Feb. 24.
Nomadic, Liverpool, March 1.
Wells City, Swansea, Feb. 25.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

Advance, Colon, March 5.
Benedict, Para, March 4.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 5.
Galileo, Hull, Feb. 25.
Handel, St. Lucia, March 4.
New York, Southampton, March 5.

SUNDAY, MARCH 13.

La Normandie, Havre, March 5.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
Scotia, Havre, Feb. 27.
Turanian, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Winifreda, London, March 2.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Mississippi, London, March 1.
Saratoga, Nassau, March 10.
Seneca, Havana, March 10.

Arrived—Tuesday, March 8.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Engelbert, Bremen March 1 and Southampton 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Isleworth, (Br.,) McNabb, Pernambuco, &c., Feb. 8, with sugar to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 7th.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Feb. 26, with mdse. to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:55 A. M.

SS Fluminense, (Br.,) Harvey, Manaos, &c., Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Yucatan, Reynolds, Tampico Feb. 28 and Havana March 4, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick March 4 and Port Royal 5th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, Glasgow Feb. 24 and Moville 25, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Roberts, Antwerp Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:54 A. M.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Ford, Rio Janeiro Feb. 12 and St. Lucia 28th, with mdse. to Busk and Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Robinson, London Feb. 23, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 6:36 P. M.

Ship Dunfermline, (Br.,) Woodward, Calcutta 104 ds., with mdse. to Smith & Schipper—vessel to Balfour, Williamson & Co.

Ship Silvercrag, (Br.,) Inkster, Dunkirk Jan. 23, with chalk to J. F. Whitney & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Ship Sam Skolfield II., (of Brunswick, Me.,) Wilson, Pekalongan, &c., Nov. 12, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship Reuce, (of Richmond, Me.,) Adams, Hiogo 125 ds., with mdse. to Delacamp & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 8, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light air, clear.

Sailed.

SS Douglas, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Albano, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Strathairly, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS Havel, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Caracas, for La Guayra, &c.
SS Alliance, for Colon.
SS American, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Saginaw, for Miragoane, &c.
SS Capac, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Ship Walden Abbey, (Br.,) Pottinger, from New York for Calcutta, was spoken Feb. 16 in lat. 6 south, lon. 33 west.

Bark Largo Bay, (Br.,) Adams, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken Feb. 18 in lat. 37, lon. 52.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., March 8.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the first-class nun buoys C2, C4, and C6, Chapel Hill Range Cut Channel, New York Lower Bay, have been replaced on their stations.

Miscellaneous.

The American ship Sam Skolfield II., Capt. Wilson, arrived this morning from Java in ballast. Owing to the slight demand and low price of sugar prevailing in Java the Skolfield could not get a charter and was obliged to sail for home in ballast.

FAYAL, Azores, March 8.—Bark Caroline, (Fr.,) from Jamaica via Norfolk for Havre, which put in here Feb. 11 leaky and otherwise damaged and was afterwards condemned, has been sold for £230.

HAVRE, March 8.—Tank SS Ville de Douai, (Fr.,) Capt. Dupendant, arr. here March 6 from Calais to have damages repaired which were received in a collision on her arr. at Calais from Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 8.—SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, sld. from Santos for New York yesterday.

SS J. W. Taylor, (Br.,) Capt. Kemper, (from Santos, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Buhe, sld. from Naples for New York March 5.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly to-day.

WILBUR'S CHOCOLATE

You always want one more cup, one more bite, and the best of it is, it's good for you—

ohn Wanamaker Store

he Register of New Arrivals.

If we were to mention in detail the characteristics and qualifications of every one of the new arrivals in Dress Goods, we would have to take a whole page every time an Atlantic liner came into port. Some few of the latest ones are of such more than usual importance that they insist on the advertiser's recognition. What's a foreign notable unless his name is in the papers?

Here, for instance, is a Scotch fabric under a French name,—"Toile du Nord." You'd easily mistake it for silk, but it is a linen-cotton mixture, with a wonderful lustre and in some exceptionally pretty stripe, check and plaid patterns. The more you launder it, the more lustrous it becomes, and it certainly is cheap enough for such a pretty and rich looking fabric. **28c. and 45c. a yard.**

Then there are a hundred and odd patterns in Printed Cottons Cheviots, **at 25c.**, and they're the last-comers of the cotton family. The printed patterns are rather more effective than the woven ones, and these are to be greatly in demand for shirt waists.

Some new Printed Dotted Swiss Muslins,—new as the morning and fresh as a Spring dawn. In charming floral designs, graceful and dainty and summery, printed on a bias, and in some new plaid-fancies. **Only fifteen cents a yard.**

We told you Monday about the French Novelties. We've had some new ones since, and they are wonderfully beautiful things. That's all we can say about them,—they surpass description.

There are some splendid values in this Dress Goods section in wantable goods of domestic manufacture, of which we speak below.

52-inch Covert Cloths, 75c. A BIG value for a very little money, and the most popular of all the Covert family. We have a very good thing in this for you, and the only difficulty will be to keep pace with the demand. Manufacturing cost has advanced materially since last season, but this price is the lowest that the goods touched then.

Colorings are tones of green, brown, navy blue and reseda with white, navy blue and brown with light blue; brown and black, with olive. Fifty-two inches wide, and only 75c. a yard.

More of the 12½c. Ginghams at 8½c. a Yard. YOU probably remember the Gingham sale which occurred here a few weeks ago. If you got any of the goods, you'll recall it pleasantly;—if you were too late, here's another chance for you.

We have ten thousand yards more of them, in about one hundred different patterns. At the former rate of selling they will last only until noon,—we sold close to 20,000 yards a day before. That tells how the public appreciated them. Not long ago these were regular 20c. ginghams. Last year they sold 12 1-2c. a yard. Take them now at eight-and-half cents.

Custom Tailoring for Men. OUR Spring Cloths for custom tailoring work are in, and will be on view here to-morrow morning. It is a collection worth inspecting for its own sake.

There is no room in New York for a tailoring business which has not *some reason* for its existence. We enter the field with a good excuse for asking your favor. The policy behind our custom-tailoring business is the same that prevails through the whole store,—to give *the best for the least*.

Please do not understand from this that we are cheap tailors. The word "least," referring to the prices, is so easily misunderstood. We think there may be lower prices than ours, *but not on our kind of work.*

Our kind of work is the really best kind,—the very best procurable. It is the careful, patient, earnest, honest kind of work that insists on perfection as much for its own satisfaction as for yours. Our cloths and styles will speak for themselves, as will these prices, after you learn the character of materials and workmanship.

There's a particularly strong line of Suitings which we will make up at $25, $30 and $35.

There's a splendid choice in Overcoatings, which we will make up at $30,—fully silk lined.

There's a tremendous assortment in English Trouserings,—cheviots mostly,—which we make up at $8, $9 and $10.

A Sale of Silver and Steel. IT may seem like a strange combination, but wait until you see the goods. They are really all of a family. Some are all sterling silver, some are all steel, some are silver and steel. It's somebody's loss, but that doesn't matter,—it's your gain. There's a selfish side to every bargain.

The prices are about half of those you'd ordinarily pay.

OF STERLING SILVER

At 20c.—Sterling silver Nail Files; value 50c.

At 25c.—Office Knives, with steel paper cutter and English steel blade; value 50c.

At 40c.—Hooks and Files, large size; value 75c.

At 50c.—An assorted lot of Buttonhole and Pocket Scissors, with sterling silver handles; values 75c. to $1.50.

At 50c.—Men's Pocket Knives, with two or three best English steel blades; values $1 to $1.50.

At $1.75—Men's Combination Knife, handles of sterling silver; two blades, button-hook, nail file, and pair of scissors; value $3.50.

OF STEEL

At 20c.—Scissors of German "Hard Cast Steel," full nickel plated, from 3 1-2 to 6 in.; value 50c.

At 20c.—Griffon's all-steel Nail File, in leather case.

At 25c.—Cuticle and Nail Scissors, of German "Forged Steel"; 2 3-4 to 4 1-2 in.; value 50c.

At 25c.—Three or four bladed Pocket Knives, with pearl, stag or ebony handles; value 50c.

At 40c.—Griffon Velvet Manicure Files; value 75c. Griffon 6 to 8 in. Shears, 40c.

At 65c.—Griffon Razors, 3-4 concaved; an excellent quality and fully worth $1.50.

All Griffon Scissors bought here will be resharpened at any time, without charge.

Spain and the Spaniards. HOW much do you know about Spain and the Spaniards? One of our club members came in to tell us that he had just spent one of the most entertaining and instructive evenings of his life reading about them in his Ridpath's History.

The whole life story of this one time vigorous and world compelling people is graphically told. The origin, development and decline of the varied governments and institutions that have reared and ruined this proud race, are brought within the compass of a single reading. No nation in history better points the way to national greatness or littleness than old Spain.

The lessons of history are of practical value. They teach the way to success or failure in individual as well as national life.

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The Wanamaker Sewing Machine. GET ready for the spring-time sewing. If a sewing machine is a part of the preparation, come in and see the "Wanamaker."

We studied a long time over this machine before we put our name to it. We think it the best that money can buy, and the best of it is, that it takes only a little money to buy it. Some of its good points are,

Very light running.
Ease of control.
Noiselessness.
Self-adjusting working parts.
All positive-motion; no springs.
Rotary shaft-movement, smooth and silent.
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Every one is warranted in strongest way. Prices run from $10 for the hand machine, to $35 for the automatic. Eighteen dollars buys a fine machine.

The New Broom. DOWN in the house-furnishing section, there's a young lady who will be glad to show you how a little modern science can lighten some time-worn troubles. She is demonstrating the value of a new kind of broom, called the "Nu-Broom," which makes sweeping easy. The secret lies in a flexible handle which has just the right amount of "give" to it. Until you try it, you've no idea of the way this lightens the labor and relieves the aching back and arms. Just try it for yourself. The "Nu-Broom" costs little more than one of the old stiff-handled kind.

25c., 30c., 35c., 40c.

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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Prompt Action Upon the Anti-Trust Bill Demanded by Democrats in the Assembly.

OPPOSED BY THE REPUBLICANS

Motion to Discharge the Judiciary Committee from Further Consideration of the Measure Lost by 76 Votes to 61.

ALBANY, March 8.—Leader Donnelly in the Assembly to-day moved that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of his Anti-Trust bill. Mr. Donnelly rehearsed the shortcomings of the Anti-Trust bill of last year as found by various decisions of the courts. He dwelt on the power of the trusts and the manner in which they had limited production and trampled upon small dealers. He declared the Attorney General powerless, and cited instances where Judge Chester had shown the shortcomings of the law of last year. Mr. Donnelly, in closing, declared that if the bill when taken from the Judiciary Committee was found not to cover the ground that the minority would agree to any amendment proposed by the majority.

Mr. Armstrong, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said that although the bill had been introduced in January no one had appeared before the committee to speak upon it until last week. A sub-committee had been appointed and a report might be expected this week. If the bill were taken out of committee and passed it would violate the proceedings against trusts on last year's bill, and as the Court of Appeals had not yet made the final decision, it would practically give the trusts a new lease of life by empowering them to start in a series of new appeals against a new law.

Mr. Collins deprecated waiting for a Court of Appeals decision, which would take the matter over the session. The passage of the bill and its signing by the Governor would take up an amount of time that would carry it over the time for a Court of Appeals decision. The action of the committee, Mr. Collins continued, showed that the majority were determined to delay the bill and beat it. The bill did not by any means repudiate last year's law, approved by Republicans, so that the argument about the courts had no strength.

Mr. Fish observed that it came with ill grace from the minority to accuse the majority of insincerity after having been instrumental in passing the bill of last year. He had an amendment to the present bill, and an altogether new bill which would meet all the objections of the old one, which he would present at the next meeting of the committee.

Mr. Redington charged that the course of the majority plainly showed a design to delay. At this stage of the session it was folly to wait for a decision of the courts. The bill should be taken from the committee that it might be discussed on the floor, where it might be amended to suit all.

Mr. Palmer maintained that the bill drawn this year was to remedy two defects of last year's measure, which had up to now been revealed by decisions of the courts. Now was the time to take advantage of these decisions, so as to have a bill perfect in these deficiencies, which would doubtless be all that the courts would find effective.

Mr. Oliver contended that the bill had been accorded too little discussion for a measure of its magnitude. It should be taken from committee and full debate had upon it. The majority should join with the minority in this, so that the Empire State could call a halt to trusts, that had grown so powerful, that the tragedies of Homestead and Wilkesbarre in the past might not occur in this State, through rebellion of the workman.

Mr. Green opined that the passage of the bill would not interfere with the Court of Appeals decision, and the Judiciary Committee should be discharged.

Mr. Griggs asserted that it was the duty of the Legislature to pass the bill and thereby assist the National Government in the attempt it had been making in past years to enact legislation restraining trusts.

Mr. Nixon stated that it would be bad form and poor judgment to pass such a bill until a decision of the Court of Appeals had been handed down.

A call of the House was then moved, and the motion to discharge the Judiciary Committee from consideration of the bill lost by a vote of 61 ayes to 76 nays.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Several Measures Passed and Introduced—Others to be Reported.

ALBANY, March 8.—The following measures were passed by the Senate to-day:

Senator Wray—Providing for the ventilation and protection from fire of schoolhouses and other public buildings.

Mr. Perkins—Taking the loaning of United States funds from the custody of the Controller and restoring it to the United States Loan Commissioners in the several counties.

Senator Page—Authorizing the Mayor of New York in making the first appointment of Justices of the inferior courts to appoint any Police Court Justice who may have served for two years.

Senator Raines—Amending the election laws to provide that an elector who shall have begun the act of voting shall be permitted to finish before the polls are closed, correcting some discrepancies in the language of the law, and making some slight changes in the method of canvassing the vote.

Senator Krum—Amending the tax laws to provide that tangible personal property shall be assessed in the place where it is located, though the power may reside elsewhere; that no person shall be relieved from assessment for personal property unless he shall show that he owns no personal property within the State, and providing that Boards of Supervisors in each county shall appoint an Equalization Committee.

The Assembly passed the following bills:

Mr. Tiffany—Facilitating the collection and recovery of assets of corporations for which receivers have been appointed.

Senator Krum—The Controller's bill providing for the taxation of transfers of property in cases of inheritance through adoption.

Mr. Allds—Appropriating $24,000 for the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home.

Mr. Sears—Providing that the State Insurance Department shall have supervision of the notes deposited by mutual fire insurance companies.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. De Graw—Providing for the establishment of not less than six small parks in the Borough of Brooklyn, to be used as playgrounds for children.

Mr. Chanler—Providing that the East River Bridge Commission, to build the proposed new East River bridge, shall take title to lands in the name of the City of New York and in conformity with the manner of construction laid out in the New York charter.

Mr. Seligsberg—Exempting from taxation the installments of principal payable upon a conveyance of a city or suburban home, sold on the twenty-installment plan, with life insurance, where such enforceable annual installment in any one year does not exceed $250.

Senator Grady, in the Senate, introduced a bill amending the law creating a State Racing Commission, to permit any citizen to make complaint against the Racing Association for violation of the act.

The Assembly Cities Committee will report these bills favorably to-morrow:

Mr. Adler—Fixing the salaries of East River Bridge employes.

Mr. Murray—Authorizing New York City to construct a recreation pier at West Ninety-eighth Street.

Mr. McKeown—Providing for the employment of an additional employe upon every street surface railroad car running over the Brooklyn Bridge.

Mr. De Graw—Providing that all surviving disabled volunteer firemen of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, in the City of New York, whose names shall appear on the original rolls of said boroughs shall be entitled to a pension of $200.

Mr. Lowenthal—Providing that any person who has served as a locomotive engineer or fireman to a locomotive engineer for a period of five years, and shall have been a resident of the City of New York as

D. C. [illegible]

Court Refuses to Reopen Judgments Obtained by the Mutual Life.

ALBANY, March 8.—In the Appellate Division here to-day the court denied the motion of David C. Robinson of Elmira to reopen and reargue two judgments obtained by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against him.

Robinson was at one time attorney for the company, and the judgments are foreclosures of mortgages, close to half a million of dollars, obtained by the company on property given by him as security for loans. Robinson is a son of the late Gov. Lucius Robinson.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Bill for a Higher Rate of Pay Introduced by Senator Ahearn.

ALBANY, March 8.—In the Senate this morning Senator Ahearn introduced a bill amending the greater city charter by increasing the salaries of all school teachers. The bill provides:

Each School Board shall have power to adopt by-laws fixing the salaries of the borough and associate Superintendents, of Principals and branch Principals, and of all other members of the supervising and teaching staff, and such salaries shall be regulated by merit, by the grade of class taught, by the length of service, or by the experience in teaching of the incumbent in charge, or by such a combination of these considerations as the School Board may deem proper. Said salaries need not be uniform throughout all the several boroughs, nor in any two of them, nor throughout any one borough.

The salaries fixed and established and duly payable in the different schools of the territory hereby consolidated, as these salaries were on the first day of January, 1898, shall be and remain the salaries in the schools of the several boroughs, hereby constituted, until the same shall be changed or modified, as provided for in this section.

No regular teacher in the public schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn shall be paid a sum less than $600 per year; nor shall any teacher, after ten years of service in the public schools of said boroughs, receive less than $800 per annum; nor shall any teacher, after fifteen years of service in said schools, receive less than $1,200 per annum; and no Vice Principal, head of department, or first assistant in said schools shall be paid less than $1,400 per annum; and no male teacher, after twelve years of service in said schools, shall receive less than $2,160 per annum; and the salaries of the women Principals in said schools shall be increased by the addition of $250 in each year until they shall receive the sum of $2,500 per annum, and the salaries of the male Principals in said schools shall be increased by the addition of $250 in each year until they shall receive the sum of $3,500 per annum; and no woman Principal of ten years' service as Principal in said schools shall receive less than $2,500 per annum.

Legislative Notes.

Several petitions were presented in the Senate yesterday asking for the passage of an anti-treating law.

Gov. Black yesterday signed the bill of Assemblyman Nixon providing that laundries in public institutions shall be situated in fire-proof buildings.

Senator Higbie's Good Roads bill, which is favored by the League of American Wheelmen, was advanced to a third reading in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Page, in the Senate, and Mr. Adler, in the Assembly, yesterday introduced bills increasing the salary of the Chief of Police of New York City from $6,000 to $10,000 per year.

Mayor Van Wyck's certificate of disapproval of Senator Ford's bill exempting St. Luke's Church, Washington Heights, from certain assessments, was read in the Senate yesterday and referred to the Senate Cities Committee.

Senator Ford's bill restricting the hours of drug clerks in New York City to eleven hours a day, which was reported by the Cities Committee, was advanced without amendment in the Senate yesterday.

A delegation representing 3,700 locomotive engineers and firemen of the greater city appeared before Gov. Black yesterday in behalf of the bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Ford, which provides that locomotive engineers and firemen who have served two years as such, may take the examination provided for stationary engineers in that city. The Governor said he would give the bill his earnest consideration if it came to him.

The Senate Committee on Insurance yesterday considered Senator Cantor's two insurance bills. One of these measures authorizes the Superintendent of Insurance to transfer and deliver to the receiver of the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company of New York the funds deposited with the Superintendent of Insurance as security for the policy holders of the company. The other provides that no foreign insurance company transacting business within this State shall invest any portion of its capital, surplus, or other money or property in or make loans on its own stock or the stocks of any other insurance company, carrying on the same kind of business. The committee will consider the bills in executive session later in the week.

STABBED FOUNDER BARNUM.

Andrew Brazie, Recently in a Madhouse, Arrested at Lime Rock, Conn.

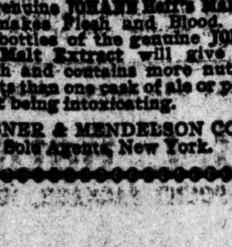
CANAAN, Conn., March 8.—Andrew Brazie, a molder, who had been employed by the Barnum-Richardson Company, iron manufacturers and founders, of Lime Rock, had a hearing before Magistrate Barton of Salisbury, this afternoon, on the charge of assaulting with intent to kill C. W. Barnum, Vice President of the company. The case was continued until the April term of the Superior Court at Litchfield, and in default of $5,000 bonds Brazie was taken to jail.

Mr. Barnum was attacked as he was reading a letter in the store of James H. Barnum of Lime Rock, last night. Brazie stepped up behind Mr. Barnum and without warning attacked him with a knife, inflicting several ugly wounds about the head and arms before he was overpowered. Mr. Barnum's injuries, though serious, will not prove fatal.

Brazie had been confined in an insane retreat some years ago. He has been very morose since he has been out of work, and it is supposed had an animus against Mr. Barnum for his lack of employment.

A Woman Charged with Burglary.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 8.—It is not often that a woman is arraigned to plead to an indictment in Westchester County, and especially for burglary in the first degree committed in the night time, but to-day Mrs. Ray Bird was so arraigned in the County Court, before County Judge Smith Lent. The burglary for which she is indicted was committed on the 29th of August last, at the home of Charles P. Nevills, in the town of Mamaroneck. She was attired in a handsome dark suit to-day and wore a sealskin cloak. Her appearance was stylish in the extreme. She pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to the Queens County Penitentiary to await trial. Her husband, who has a number of aliases, is also in custody and under several indictments for burglary in different parts of the county.



The Princess of Wales

ORDERS

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, S. W.
Please send for the use of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, six dozen of JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract as soon as possible. Kindly give two bottles to bearer for to-day's luncheon. Yours faithfully,
JOHN GWILLIM, Cellarman
For H. R. H.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract makes Flesh and Blood. One dozen bottles of the genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract will give more strength and contains more nutritive elements than one cask of ale or porter, without being intoxicating.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO.,
Sole Agents, New York.

Result of a Conference of Party Leaders Held in the Executive Chamber.

MR. ELLSWORTH TALKED OVER

News of the Decision Received with Satisfaction by Members of Both Parties—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Opinion of the Bill.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Ellsworth anti-newspaper bill has come to an early and unexpected end.

The bill, which was advanced to its third reading in the Senate without a dissenting voice, was on the calendar to-day, ready to be called up for final disposition. Mr. Ellsworth had it skipped when it was reached in order, however, and when the Senate adjourned it had not been disturbed. Before the session ended it became noised about the chamber that the bill had been permanently sidetracked as the result of a conference of party leaders in the Executive Chamber this morning.

Concerning the personnel of the conferees on this occasion there is a conflict of testimony. That the policy to be pursued in regard to the newspaper bill was discussed and that a decision practically to abandon it was reached is known. Gov. Black was, of course, the principal figure in the conclave. Speaker O'Grady was there, and so was Mr. Ellsworth. Senator Krum is understood to have been present. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Senator Stranahan were alleged to have participated in the council, but they both afterward denied the story. There is high authority for the statement that all those who were present, with the exception of the author of the measure, opposed its being pressed to passage. To this decision Mr. Ellsworth himself yielded. That is why the bill was not called up to-day and why it will not pass the Senate.

After adjournment to-day Senator Ellsworth talked at length with Senators Cantor and Grady, explaining to them the programme that had been decided upon and the reasons therefor.

News of the decision to abandon the bill was glad tidings to scores of Senators and members of both parties who have been looking forward with dread and many misgivings to the prospect of having to vote for the measure, obnoxious and unpopular as it was, under coercion from the powers that be in their respective parties.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, when seen in regard to the matter this evening, said:

"I was at the executive chamber this morning and saw Gov. Black, but not at his request, or with any other gentlemen. In regard to the anti-newspaper bill I will say that, so far as my opinion goes, I have always been antagonistic to the measure, and have been free to express these sentiments to my friends. Of course I have no vote in the Legislature, but had I a vote, it would be recorded in opposition to the bill.

"I cannot now see, and I never could ascertain, the insistence upon the passage of this bill. It meets with the disapproval of the press of the State, and I think they have certain rights that should not only be respected but protected. I hope that the Ellsworth bill will not pass, and I do not think it will."

PRIMARY BILL CONFLICT.

Republican Local "Machines" in New York and Kings Counties Fighting Certain Features.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Republican local machines in New York and Kings Counties are making a last and determined stand against certain features of the Primary bill.

The main point of attack is the Kentucky plan of enrollment. This plan consists of a simple and open declaration of party affiliation by the voter at the same time that he registers for the regular election. It was the main feature of the Pavey bill, and was incorporated in the measure reported by the Judiciary Committee. Senator Lexow was inclined to oppose it, on the ground that it destroyed the secrecy of the ballot, and forced the party to reveal its voting strength just before the election, and his first bill contained a provision for the filing of a written oath in place of the verbal declaration to the Election Inspector. In the draft agreed on by the conferees this was omitted and the Pavey plan retained.

Senator Lexow said to-day that the bill now in the hands of his committee would probably be changed so as to provide for a secret declaration.

"A number of alterations have been made and will be made in the bill as introduced," he said, "but most of them are simply verbal and technical corrections. The only modification of importance likely to be made is in the line of greater secrecy in the enrollment. It is probable that for an open statement of the party with which the elector desires to enroll we will substitute a blank oath, to be signed, placed in a sealed envelope by itself, and filed. We don't think it wise to make a party show its hand in advance of the election, as the present bill compels it to do."

This change is understood to have been urged by Mr. Quigg in his conference with the Governor yesterday. The independents view the suggestion with suspicion, because of its machine origin, and they resist it on the ground that it seeks to replace a perfectly easy and simple scheme of enrollment for a troublesome and complicated one. Everything that makes enrollment more difficult is, they contend, in the interest of the machine, and they regard this proposed change as a dangerous move in that direction.

The Kings County Republicans are split on the question of excepting that portion of the greater city from the special enrollment provided in the bill for the Spring of this year. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Walter B. Atterbury, President of the Kings County Committee, are urging that Kings be left out, and Senators Brush and Wray insist that it be kept in. Messrs. Woodruff and Atterbury contend that no reorganization is needed or demanded there now, but Senators Wray and Brush urge that the new enrollment is exactly what is wanted, and that it is for them the very meat of the measure.

A revised copy of the Primary bill was brought to the Capitol to-day by W. H. Hotchkiss of Buffalo, who has been at work, with Paul D. Cravath, in New York looking for errors, omissions, and duplications, and generally polishing the phraseology of the measure. This perfected draft will be used at the public hearing, to be held on the bill on Thursday, when representatives of the new Fifty-three organization, of the Allied Political Clubs, and of various Good Government Clubs in New York City are expected to suggest still other amendments.

F. G. AGENS, JR., ON TRIAL.

The Charge Against Him Is Causing the Death of C. N. Abeel.

NEWARK, N. J., March 8.—Frederick G. Agens, Jr., a well-known young society man of this city, was to-day put on trial for manslaughter before Judge Fort, in the Essex County Court of Quarter Sessions. It is charged that he caused the death of Cauldwell N. Abeel, another well-known young man of this place, by striking him in the face, on Dec. 22, without any provocation, in Simonson's restaurant. Abeel died on Jan. 22 following.

James H. Perry, Abeel's companion at the time of the altercation, told of the events which led up to the assault. Abeel, who had been in the restaurant, moved over to the table where Agens, Mrs. Carrie Hurd, and Miss Alice Guenther were sitting. Abeel had previously asked them to drink, but they declined. Abeel, he said, was talking to Miss Guenther, when Agens suddenly exclaimed, "What do you mean?" and then struck him. The row was stopped, and soon after, Perry said, he and Abeel went to Gerloch's, where Abeel became very ill.

Dr. Peter V. P. Howlett, who attended Abeel, was the leading witness. He testified that he found him suffering from concussion of the brain, bruises, and lacerations. The autopsy showed that death had resulted from inflammation of the brain, produced by concussion, such as might have been caused by the blow he had received.

Several other witnesses testified. Frank E. Mason saying that Abeel and Perry seemed to be under the influence of liquor. The trial will be continued.

An Engineer Said to be Responsible for an Accident at the New Bridge.

ITALIAN WORKMEN CHASE HIM

He Escapes, but a Detective Afterward Catches Him—Four Men Buried Under Two Tons of Dirt—One of Them Still Alive.

Three men were killed and one seriously injured yesterday morning, as the result of John Niddower, an engineer, having lost control of the machinery used in hoisting a car of dirt weighing two tons, and letting the car fall thirty-two feet into a trench at the foot of Delancey Street, where twenty Italians were excavating for the foundation work of the new East River bridge. The dead:

JOSEPH DRUMEL, thirty years old; 91 Mulberry Street.
DOMINICK DOTTORE, twenty-four years old; 61 Mulberry Street.
JOSEPH RUMMELS, thirty-one years old; 69 Bayard Street.

The injured:

VITO LENA, twenty-four years old; 91 Mulberry Street.

Niddower, who lives at 200 East Sixty-fifth Street, presented a third-class engineer's license to Edward Shanly of the firm of Shanly & Ryan, 26 Tompkins Street, the contractors, yesterday morning, and after John Ahearn, the foreman, had arranged the usual signals for raising and lowering the car, he started to work at 6 o'clock. The car, which is four feet square and is made of heavy timber, is filled with dirt in the trench, and then raised by a small donkey engine to the street level, where it is placed on tracks and, after being run to the pier, dumped into a scow.

Everything had worked smoothly until about 8 o'clock, when Ahearn gave the signal to Niddower to raise the car. Niddower, who stood in a little cabin, jerked the lever and the car ascended, hovering for an instant over the group of Italians beneath it, and then falling with startling rapidity, burying the four men under it and crushing them into the soft dirt. The car almost immediately ascended again and was dragged on to the street, but the men did not wait to put it on the tracks, for Niddower was seen to dash out of his shanty, and the mob of Italians shouting imprecations started in pursuit. When Niddower saw them following armed with picks, shovels, and stones, he redoubled his efforts and, dashing into the saloon at 56 Goerck Street, rushed up stairs to the roof, with the mob at his heels. He was too quick, however, for his pursuers, and jumping to the roof of the adjoining house, he ran down stairs and escaped through an alley. The Italians returned to the trench, where they found Father Sheehan of the Church of St. Rose of Lima administering the last sacraments to the injured men. Drumel and Dottore died a few moments later, and an ambulance took the other two men in an unconscious condition to Gouverneur Hospital, where Rumelo died an hour later. Lena is in a critical condition, and his recovery is doubtful.

The police of the Delancey Street Station arrested Contractor Edward Shanley and John Ahearn, the foreman. Ahearn said there was no confusion as to the signals and that Niddower had either pulled the wrong lever when he had raised the car to the street or pulled the lever he had his hand on the wrong way.

Shanley was released at the station house, and Ahearn was held at the Essex Market Court to await the action of the Coroner, who held him in $1,500 bail for the inquest.

Detective Murray last night captured Niddower at Prince Street and the Bowery, and locked him up in the Delancey Street Police Station.

TWO HURLED EIGHT STORIES.

Painters Killed While at Work on a Twenty-third Street Office Building.

Two men employed in painting the west side of the new office building at 121 West Twenty-third Street fell from a swinging platform, on which they were working, to the ground yesterday afternoon and were instantly killed. One of the ropes used in holding the platform to the cornice snapped without warning, precipitating the men to the pavement.

The men killed were Charles Reich, forty-four years old, of 605 East Eighty-third Street, and Thomas Flaherty, fifty-five years old, of Orange, N. J. Nearly every bone in their bodies was broken.

Charles P. Carroll, the contractor, of 1,510 Third Avenue, was arrested, and when taken to Jefferson Market Court on a charge of criminal negligence, told Magistrate Simms that the platform belonged to him, but that the ropes did not. He said the men improperly rigged the rope, and that they should have used two ropes instead of one. Carroll said that it was the first time in his twenty years' business as contractor that he had been charged with negligence, and Magistrate Simms paroled him until this morning, telling him to bring the rope into court and to secure such other evidence as would tend to show that the rope did not belong to him.

The mangled bodies of the dead painters were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station to await the action of the Coroner.

BRIDGE WORKMAN HURT.

Accident at the Brooklyn End of the New Structure.

Hugo Sello, an Italian, employed in the Brooklyn superstructure of the new bridge at the foot of South Sixth Street, Williamsburg, narrowly escaped being killed yesterday. He was accidentally struck by one of the trucks used in carrying material from the excavation to the scows.

The blow threw him into the excavation, a depth of twenty feet. He received a scalp wound and several contusions and bad bruises. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was said he would recover.

Died from Cutting a Corn.

Mrs. Ann Miller, wife of Hugh Miller of 10 Mercer Street, Jersey City, a retired coal dealer, died on Monday from blood poisoning consequent upon cutting a corn. She was seventy-two years old. She and her husband were making arrangements to celebrate their golden wedding, which would have occurred next week. The couple had no children.

Philadelphia Record Syndicate.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—A syndicate formed by George H. Earle, Jr., and Richard Y. Cook, to-day took up the loans of $500,000, secured by bonds and stock of the Record Publishing Company, and held by P. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins, James McManes, and the Kemble estate. These securities, it is claimed, represent a control of The Record property.

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The New Dry Air Germicide for the Cure of Diseases in the Respiratory Organs.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

By Inhalation Alone Can Germs Be Reached and Destroyed.

It has often been said by scientific and medical men that nature has provided a cure for every disease, an antidote for every poison. This saying was never so clearly exemplified as in the discovery of HYOMEI, the first Dry Air Germicide ever found of sufficient power to kill the germs of all respiratory diseases, yet volatile enough to impregnate every particle of air breathed and leave it free from moisture. For years physicians have labored to find some cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, and statistics show how utterly they have failed in their efforts. This has not been for the lack of a remedy which would kill the bacilli of disease, but due to the fact that such remedies could be used in no other way than through sprays, douches, atomizers, and vapors, which precluded all possibility of their ever entering the bronchial tubes and lungs. What a contrast between these old methods and the new! Since HYOMEI was first discovered this new germicide, which can be carried in the air you breathe to the minutest air cells of the lungs, has been tested by over 381,000 people, and, although every bottle has been guaranteed, but eleven persons out of this vast number have reported no benefit received and asked for a return of their money.

FREE TREATMENT

by a local physician with "Hyomei" given daily at the office, 23 East 20th St., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

FREE SAMPLES.

Persons living out of the city can obtain a free sample of "HYOMEI" by sending a two-cent stamp for same.

"HYOMEI"
CURES BY INHALATION

"Hyomei" Outfit $1. Extra Bottles, 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, (a wonderful healer,) 25c. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Send for the Story of "Hyomei." Mailed free.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
23 East 20th St., N. Y.

FOR THE CHARTER CELEBRATION

Reports at the Meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee.

The Plan and Scope Committee of the Citizens' Committee on the Celebration of Charter Day met last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A. W. Peters presided. As Chairman of the sub-committee on legislation, he reported that Senator Cantor and Gen. Roe would meet Gov. Black in Albany to-day to confer as to what action the Legislature would be asked for in relation to the National Guard taking part in the celebration.

Mr. Weir reported negotiations with the trunk line officials to be in progress for excursion rates east of Pittsburg and Buffalo. Gen. Wilson, as Chairman of the Historical Committee, said it was proposed to have every surviving Major General, Federal and Confederate, of the civil war and the two or three surviving Lieutenant Generals of the Confederacy at the public meetings in Manhattan and Brooklyn on Monday evening, May 2. The Generals will also review the military parade. The committee will meet in the Fifth Avenue Hotel Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

OHIO'S DOG TAX VOID.

Supreme Court Follows a New York Decision in Its Opinion.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 8.—The act of the Legislature of 1898, authorizing the Humane Society to collect a license of $2 each on all dogs, was declared unconstitutional by Judge Samuel Smith, in the Court of Common Pleas to-day. He held that, although the act is of a general nature, it is not of uniform operation. He also held that the act is contrary to the Constitution, which prohibits confiscation of property without judicial hearing. In his opinion, Judge Smith said: "Dogs are property. The city cannot act as a collector for a corporation. The Supreme Court of New York, in the case of Fox against the Humane Society, is a parallel case to the local one. That tribunal held a similar law void." Hence, Judge Smith enjoins the society from taking possession of M. A. Fagin's dog. The Humane Society will appeal. The Court suggested police regulations to solve the dog question. As 2,000 people have for four years paid $2 apiece to the Humane Society, $16,000 is involved. Many suits may follow.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Col. William H. Nash, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Major Charles A. Booth, Quartermaster, and Capt. Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will assemble at the Clothing Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, St. Louis, Mo., March 10, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the loss of certain subsistence stores, the property of the United States, reported stolen from the depot wagon Feb. 25, 1898, while in transit to the railroad depot.

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed from Chicago to Lathrop, Mo., on official business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses for the army.

Leave of absence for one month from the date of his relief from duty at the Arkansas Industrial University, Feb. 28, is granted First Lieut. Elias Chandler, Sixteenth Infantry.

Capt. George H. Roach, Seventeenth Infantry, at his own request, is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Missouri, to take effect April 15, and will then join his company.

Navy.

Paymaster L. C. Kerr's orders of March 3 to the Miantonomoh, are revoked, and he is ordered to be ready for orders to the Minneapolis.

The order of March 3 detaching Passed Assistant Paymaster M. M. Ramsay from the Montgomery is revoked.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds's orders of March 3, to the Montgomery, are revoked, and he is ordered to the Miantonomoh, March 10.

Paymaster T. J. Cowie is ordered as Paymaster of the Torpedo Station when the present Paymaster is detached.

Paymaster L. G. Boggs is detached from the Torpedo Station, ordered home, and to settle accounts, and to be ready to go to the Columbia.

Capt. H. B. Robeson is detached from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, and is ordered home, and to await orders.

Commander S. Belden is detached as Inspector in charge of the Seventh Lighthouse District, April 8, and ordered home, to await orders, and settle accounts.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Alert arrived at Corinto, March 7.

Porter arrived at Key West, March 7.

Brooklyn sailed from La Guayra for Hampton Roads, March 8.

Louis Tanty

formerly Chef of Napoleon III and the Imperial family of Russia, says:

"I will never think of preparing for myself frying fat so long as I will be able to get Cottolene, and I firmly believe that there is no neutral frying material except the most expensive and pure olive oil, equal to Cottolene for frying purposes."

Cottolene

is pure vegetable oil combined with choice beef suet, and is healthful, appetizing, digestible. Endorsed by eminent physicians, and recommended by cooking experts as in every way preferable to lard or animal fat.

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

Chief McCullagh and Capt. Chapman Believe the Worst Poolroom in Town Is Destroyed.

HAVE WORKED EIGHT WEEKS

They Arrest 196 Men and Think a Long Fight Between the Police and an Old Lawbreaker Has Ended in Victory.

There was another flank movement and apparent rout yesterday in the long war between the Police Department of this city and the famous Allen family. Whether it will end in the final and ignominious extinction of the last of the Allens is a question yet to be decided.

"The" Allen's place—or what was supposed to be his place, and also supposed to be a poolroom and gambling place, conducted under the name and charter of "The West Side Club," at 80 Sixth Avenue—was raided. "The" Allen was arrested, along with 195 other men, after a great gathering together of police in plain clothes and a battering down of doors with axes which once belonged to the Fire Department and "jimmies" which once belonged to burglars.

Chief of Police McCullagh took personal and active part in the operation. Some men who ought to be able to give important and convicting evidence "squealed"—which means that they told what they knew—and the sound of their squealing was taken down on white paper and resounded with dismal echoes through all the recesses of the Tenderloin and around the east side and the west side also.

Allen Gets Bail.

Police Magistrate Meade appeared and took bail for Allen, who went free after less than two hours of confinement, leaving 195 of the 196 behind him, including the men who had "squealed," and how the shrillness of the squealing may die out, what changes and lapses of memory may come, and how many holes the lawyers for the defense may drive through evidence, indictments, and the case generally, Chief McCullagh could not say last night.

He went over his facts with a face drawn with anxiety and careful thought, and said he could not find a flaw or an opening anywhere. He believed he had his man at last, but he could not be sure, for he was against "The" Allen, and no police officer anywhere has ever had a harder proposition than "The" Allen is. The Chief has expressive eyes which sparkled and nervous hands which trembled a little as he handled his papers and memoranda, trying to assure himself that his case was complete and invincible.

"The" Allen stood before him, hat off—an undersized man with a stoop, with lank, dark hair growing too thinly to cover the baldness of the top of his head, with a high, bold forehead, and small, humid, grayish eyes, a short mustache, which would be white if it was not dyed a dense black, and a face wrinkled and seamed. His voice was tremulous, and he inserted a deferential "Sir" in every sentence, whether he was speaking to the Chief or answering the reporters, who made a ring about him and towered over him. In dress, manner, and appearance he is like an elderly and absolutely respectable clerk in a retail establishment, who feels that his job is precarious and is anxious to propitiate everybody.

Yet he is the last and most successful and powerful of a family which has been for more than thirty years known in the greatest city on this continent, as the James brothers were known in Missouri and the McCoys were known in West Virginia, as dangerous, desperate, and law-defying men who had "pulls" and influences radiating and reaching everywhere, whose enmity was to be dreaded and whose friendship was worth seeking and keeping.

At War with the Police for Years.

"The" Allen has been at war with the police for years and years. He has been accused of many crimes, the newspapers have printed so many columns about him that his reputation is world wide, his places have been raided, and there are indictments standing against him. He has defied his foes in blue successfully. He has escaped sometimes on technicalities, sometimes nobody knows how. He has always contrived to keep some shield of law between himself and harm.

Only a few weeks ago he bodily threw out of his place policemen who had gone there to watch it, and when he presented his case before a Police Magistrate that official was compelled under the law to instruct him that he had acted within his rights because he had a charter and license for a social club. Over a year ago he had a place at West Broadway and Houston Street, which was raided as a pool room, but he and the others who were arrested there escaped punishment.

When Chief McCullagh gave his Captains rigid instructions about breaking up gambling places and pool rooms two days ago, he doubtless had Allen in mind. He and Capt. Chapman of the Mercer Street Station had been working eight weeks to make a case, and had succeeded in getting two detectives, McMillan of the Eighteenth and Hahn of the Twenty-first, into Allen's. Both men reported that they had made bets and won and lost money on the races in the rooms of the "West Side Club," and they gave evidence which, in the judgment of the Chief, made conviction sure. Therefore a raid was arranged for yesterday afternoon.

Scene of the Raid.

No. 80 Sixth Avenue is a three-story brick building, painted terra cotta in front, and is four doors north of Waverley Place. There is a restaurant on the ground floor with a narrow opening into a hallway on the south side. On the transom over the hall door "West Side Club" is painted. By arrangement of the Chief and Capt. Chapman, the Captain left the Mercer Street Station at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with fifteen patrolmen, a Roundsman, and Sergeant, all in plain clothes.

They scattered and drifted along the streets unnoticed, arriving at 80 Sixth Avenue at 4:25 o'clock. Allen and "Ed" Hoppe were found standing at the hall door, which was closed. Part of the police force had been sent around through Waverley Place, and had made their way through yards and houses to the roofs around the rear of the building. Allen and Hoppe were immediately arrested and taken aside, and, with axes and "jimmies," the police attacked the hall door. It yielded after a while, as did the vestibule door inside, which was secured by bolt and chain.

On the second floor, the room looking on the street was found open, with twenty-one men standing and sitting about in it. Heavy folding doors shut off a rear room. These were chopped down, and in the room 173 men were found huddled together. The fire in the stove was burning high with papers that had been torn up and thrown into it. The wires had been cut, and the telegraphic instrument had been taken out.

The proceedings were all cool and businesslike. Nobody was excited or angry or flippant or hilarious. Capt. Chapman was doubtful about the men in the front room, and issued to each of them a check to insure his identity in case it should be decided that he was not subject to arrest. Everybody was told to stand fast and wait, and everybody stood and waited.

Crowd and Rooms in Harmony.

The rooms were poorly furnished and the crowd was generally appropriate to its surroundings. There were a few young and middle-aged men who were well dressed and looked like respectable business men. The others were in various stages of shabbiness and looked like a gathering of broken-down followers of the races and gamblers of the lower order. Reserves were called from the West Twentieth Street and Charles Street Stations, but they were needed, not to guard the prisoners, but to keep back the great crowd that gathered in the avenue before the house and blocked traffic.

Three patrol wagons were called, and the 196 men were carried away, 139 to the Mercer Street and fifty-seven to the MacDougal Street Station. The telegraph instrument was found where it had been hid in a little side room leading through a hallway from the back room. There were also the screens with loose strips of oilcloth hung beneath. According to the detectives men who wanted to bet put their money with slips containing their names, the amounts and the horses bet on under these strips. Those who won presented their duplicate slips and got their money the same way, seeing nobody.

At the Mercer Street Station Chief McCullagh took charge of the examination of the prisoners, who were arranged in a long line around the wall of the station, and [illegible] by an [illegible] before [illegible] of it. The Chief [illegible] them with the remark: "You are lying, and you know it."

Then they were searched, led back, and locked up. More than sixty pocket knives of various kinds were taken from them and piled on the desk. Only one of the crowd had a revolver, and he managed to drop it on the floor, where a policeman found it. The oldest prisoner was eighty-four and the youngest seventeen years old.

Four Men Make Statements.

Four men—two of them well-dressed foreigners and one the cashier of the rooms—beckoned the Chief at different times, and were led into the Captain's room. There their statements were taken, and they were afterward brought out, and they identified "Ed" Hoppe as the man who kept the door and "Ed" Mahon as the man who hung up the cards giving the names of horses and the odds on them. They gave other information, which the police would not disclose, but over which they were jubilant. The cashier is regarded as a star witness.

It was nearly 8 o'clock before the last of the prisoners was in the cells. Then Magistrate Meade arrived and took bail for Allen in $500, Adolph Fiesser of 38 West Houston Street becoming his bondsman. In his deferential, halting way Allen pleaded strongly for George Waters, a portly, well-dressed man, who, having been apparently only one of the general crowd, was released on bail to the Sergeant as a disorderly person. Most of the other prisoners were held as "disorderly."

Fifty or seventy-five chairs, several settees and tables, a slate with a bulletin announcing a special meeting of the West Side Club for last night, and signed by "Ed Knox, President"; the telegraph instrument and a few packs of cards, screens and strips of oilcloth constituting the furniture of the place, were hauled to the station and piled in the corners.

There was a great gathering later of men with protuberating abdomens, "loud" suits, silk hats, and massive diamonds to offer bail for the remaining captives. One or two cabs waited in front of the Mercer Street Station to take some of the better class of victims away. The Sergeant was busy until after midnight taking bonds.

All the prisoners will appear in the Jefferson Market Court this morning at 10 o'clock.

Allen made a statement to the reporters, in which he said that he managed the West Side Club, and that it was disconnected from the alleged poolroom at the rear. That will evidently be his line of defense. He said there were now two indictments against him, but that he feared neither of them, and added that he was a "sporting man," and as a sporting man despised gamblers as much as any preacher in town does. The two principles of a "sporting man" he defined as "Charity covers a multitude of sins" and "Mind your own business."

THE EATON FIRE LOSS CASES.

Bank of Toronto Sues for a Settlement of Loss Resisted on the Ground of Fraud.

The case of the Bank of Toronto against the Keystone Insurance Company of New Brunswick is expected to come up before Chief Justice Sir W. R. Meredith at Toronto on the 21st inst. The case is the second in the series of trials arising out of the celebrated Eaton loss, at Toronto, in the early part of the Summer of 1897, the settlement of which has been resisted by the companies interested on the contention that the proofs of loss contained fraudulent statements in regard to the value of the property destroyed. The claims were assigned to the bank by the John Eaton Company, Limited, shortly after the fire.

The first suit was brought against the Quebec Fire Insurance Company, before Justice Ferguson, who has not yet rendered his decision. As this case was not a test case it is expected that the Bank of Toronto will sue each company individually. The companies on the loss were the Quebec Fire, Keystone of New Brunswick, Manchester, Imperial, Scottish Union and National, London Mutual, London Assurance, Caledonian, and the Alliance of London. The Quebec Fire case was unnecessarily prolonged by the fact that the counsel for the companies had no previous knowledge that the Bank of Toronto was the only assignee of the policies. It was further developed during the first trial that the plaintiffs were confined mainly to the Baker explanation as to the alleged fraudulent and padded stock sheets of January, 1895, and August, 1896, in their efforts to disprove the demurrer of fraud set up by the insurance company.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Sun Mutual Fire of New Orleans and the Royal Exchange Assurance of London have applied for membership in the Western Union.

The firm of Ryan & Grace, composed of William H. Ryan and Thomas Pitt Grace, has been appointed General Agent of the Penn Mutual Life for Brooklyn and Long Island.

Insurance Commissioner Campbell of Michigan, following the policy of Superintendent Van Cleave of Illinois, has declared annexes unlawful and designated the 16th inst. for a hearing to be given to the interests affected by his opinion.

The Gregory Insurance Agency has applied for admission to the St. Louis board, in accordance with the instructions of the companies represented in that office. The agency of the Colonial and the Washington, held by Gregory, have been taken up. The Colonial has appointed W. H. Markham & Sons for St. Louis.

One of the large Bavarian reinsurance companies, whose home office is located at Munich, has completed all the necessary arrangements preliminary to the formal application for admission to the State of New York. It is reported that a former officer of the German-American Insurance Company of New York will be appointed United States Manager.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has received inquiries in regard to the new form of annual statement used this year from Insurance Superintendent Orear of Missouri and Attorney General Jackson of Alabama. The only examination of the association, however, which is now being made is that recently instituted by the New York Department, at the request of the management of the association.

The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association of Galesburg, Ill., and the Merchants' Life Association of St. Louis have notified Controller W. A. Wright of Georgia that they contemplate withdrawal from that State because of the new statute requiring assessment policies to be stamped across the face in red ink, "Issued on the assessment plan." It is likely that the National Accident Society of New York will take similar action.

The Executive Committee of the Tariff Association (fire underwriters) will meet to-day, jointly with the special committee recently appointed to consider the question of reinsurance. Many of the stronger members of the association are beginning to realize that they must offer their lines of reinsurance to the small companies much more liberally, if they sincerely desire to prevent the disruption of the association by the withdrawal of the latter.

The casualty companies composing the liability compact are discussing the defects of the present rate manual, which has failed to increase materially the income of the companies. The difficulty is thought by some to be due to the fact that a general casualty company can write steam boilers at an extremely low rate, and thus capture the liability line as well. The consequent friction is more noticable in Chicago than in New York.

Oscar Ising, United States Manager of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London, sails for England to-day on the St. Louis. The company is licensed to do a credit insurance business in this country. The fact that its London office has arranged to furnish the International Registry Company with accident policies, to accompany the latter's identification outfits, has given rise to an unfounded report that the Ocean Accident intends to compete for general liability business in the United States. The deposits of the company in various States, amounting to $535,000, were made for the purpose of doing a credit insurance business, but the company is not licensed to transact business in any other line of insurance—fire, life, or liability.

Seventy-first Regiment Review.

Large crowds of invited guests last evening witnessed the review of the Seventy-first Regiment, in its armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, by Major Gen. Hoffman. Seven hundred men were in line, with Col. F. V. Greene in command.

After the review there was the presentation of State and regimental long service medals, and the Sheridan recruiting trophy. Musician William H. Wetfall received the State medal for twenty-five years' service, Private Edward L. Gayton, the medal for twenty years. Color-Bearer Noah Bruford and Capt. John W. Whittle got the regimental long-service medal, and the Sheridan trophy was awarded to Company D for making forty-nine enlistments in two years.

[illegible]

General Passenger Agents Take Steps to Stop the Northwestern Rate War.

PEACE COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Spirited Talk at a Large Meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Followed by an Agreement to Hold a General Conference.

An unusually well attended meeting of General Passenger Agents of the trunk line railroads and their connections was held in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday for the purpose of devising means of diverting a rate war in the Northwest and Klondike passenger business. The controversy between the Canadian Pacific on the one side and the Grand Trunk, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific on the other, has assumed an aspect threatening to the interests of all of the trunk line roads. About fifty passenger agents, general and local, attended the meeting, which was presided over by Trunk Line Commissioner L. P. Farmer. There were present General Passenger Agents George H. Daniels of the New York Central, D. I. Roberts of the Erie, J. R. Wood and E. A. Ford of the Pennsylvania lines, C. E. Lambert of the West Shore, W. F. Holwill of the Lackawanna, and A. J. Smith of the Lake Shore; also Passenger Traffic Manager D. B. Martin of the Baltimore and Ohio, Passenger Traffic Manager McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific, and General Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern. All of the lines in the Central Passenger Association were represented, and many in the New England and the Southeastern Passenger Associations.

Much interest was manifested in the proceedings and there was a spirited discussion of the situation, in which the representatives of the leading roads took part. The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk lines were practically on trial. The recent action of the Grand Trunk in establishing a ticket agency in the Barge Office in this city for the purpose of influencing through passenger traffic to the Northwest has aroused much feeling among the passenger agents of other lines. This step of the Grand Trunk is in open defiance of the rules of the Trunk Line Association. The standard rate of fare, second-class, from New York to St. Paul, as fixed by the Trunk Line Association, is $26.50. The Grand Trunk agent in the Barge Office, it is alleged, offered second-class tickets last Monday at $13.50. This cut, taken in connection with the reduced rates offered by the Canadian Pacific, has seriously disturbed the harmony that has prevailed in the matter of west-bound passenger traffic for some time. In the remarks made at yesterday's meeting there were plain intimations by representatives of the Eastern trunk lines that either the rate cutting would have to stop or each road would be compelled to take measures to protect its own interests.

Suggestions of the Report.

A report was submitted by General Passenger Agents Roberts of the Erie, and Daniels of the New York Central, who were appointed a committee a few days ago to go to Montreal and try to adjust the differences between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railroads. This report was substantially as follows:

We suggest and urge that after March 14 all lines restore rates to tariffs in effect prior to the present disturbances, and that all lines that are paying commissions on the traffic, return on March 14 to the normal, agreed commissions in effect prior to these disturbances. This would require the cancellation of tariffs recently issued by the Western lines, the New England lines, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, the transatlantic steamship and other lines both east and west bound, and foreign as well as domestic, and the restoration of all fares to regularly agreed and authorized tariffs recognized by lines in interest as properly in effect prior to these disturbances. We also suggest that a conference of the lines interested be held in New York not later than March 17 for the purpose of general discussion.

Another Conference.

Acting on the suggestion of the Messrs. Roberts and Daniels, that if the parties in interest could be brought together to discuss this proposition, a peaceful arrangement might be effected, the meeting appointed a conference committee consisting of one representative from each of the passenger associations, as follows: D. B. Martin of the Baltimore and Ohio, E. A. Ford of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, A. S. Hanson, General Passenger Agent of the Boston and Albany, and A. S. Thweatt of the Southern Railway. The members of this committee conferred informally with representatives of the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk lines, and recommended late in the afternoon that another joint committee meeting be held which representatives of all of the interested lines may attend. This recommendation was acted on favorably, and Chairman Farmer designated next Tuesday, the 15th inst., as the date and the rooms of the Trunk Line Association as the place for the said meeting.

A resolution was adopted yesterday providing that 150 pounds of personal baggage may be checked free over the lines represented by the Joint Passenger Committee on each full first or second class ticket sold at authorized regular or reduced fares, and seventy-five pounds of personal baggage on each half ticket; also that through baggage of first and second class passengers weighing in excess of the free allowance thus authorized shall be subject to a charge of not less than 12 per cent. of the standard first-class limited fare via the direct route, provided that no less charge than 25 cents shall be made in any case.

RAILROAD UNION OPPOSED.

Attempt to Stop an Alleged Gould Scheme in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 8.—An important suit was filed here to-day in Pulaski Chancery Court by the State of Arkansas against the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company to restrain the road from purchasing or leasing the Little Rock and Memphis Railway. Col. S. W. Fordyce, President of the Cotton Belt Road, is made defendant. Gov. Jones published an open communication to Col. Fordyce a few days ago, informing him that as Governor of the State of Arkansas, and by authority in him vested, he gave him notice that any steps looking to the purchase or lease of the Little Rock and Memphis must be declared off because the charters granted the road controlled by him and of the Little Rock and Memphis specifically provide that in no event should the two roads ever become property of either corporation.

The two are competing lines, and the Governor felt warranted in interposing his official objection. It is also the belief that the Gould interest instigates Fordyce's actions. The complaint calls on Col. Fordyce to show every detail of the transaction before a court of adjudication. There are seven counts in the complaint. J. M. Moore and W. B. Truitt are assisting the Attorney General in the management of the suit.

Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain Lines.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain Railways was held in this city to-day. The report for 1897 showed: Gross earnings, $24,806,451, an increase of $2,793,490; operating expenses, $17,454,111, increase of $962,787; net earnings, $7,351,839; total income, $8,177,611; charges against income, $7,682,490, increase of $367,601; surplus, $495,120. Directors were elected as follows: For the Missouri Pacific—George J. Gould, Russell Sage, Edwin Gould, Louis Fitzgerald, John P. Munn, John G. Moore, Howard Gould, Samuel Sloan, Thomas T. Eckert, D. D. Parmly, S. H. H. Clark, D. K. Ferguson, C. G. Warner. For the Iron Mountain—George J. Gould, Russell Sage, C. C. W. Lowrey, John T. Terry, Henry Whelen, A. L. Hopkins, D. D. Parmly, R. M. Gallaway, Howard Gould, Frank Jay Gould, R. J. Lackland, C. G. Warner, D. K. Ferguson.

Pennsylvania Road's Annual Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held to-day. The annual report, which showed gross earnings of $128,278,086, operating expenses of $87,641,061, and net earnings of $40,637,054, was approved and adopted, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the officers of the company for their efficient management of the company's affairs. A committee of seven stockholders was chosen to consult with President Thomson, in the selection of a Board of Directors to be placed in nomination and voted for by the stockholders on March 22. The present board will be re-elected.

Canadian Pacific's $15 Rate.

George L. Thayer, the agent of the Western Passenger Association, at the Barge Office, said yesterday that the Canadian Pacific had established a rate to St. Paul of $15 over the New York Central to Montreal, the Central receiving about $7. The trunk lines charge, including the commissions, $15 to Chicago, so that the Western lines, to meet the Canadian Pacific, were compelled to carry from Chicago to St. Paul free. The Lehigh Valley has made a rate which enabled the Western lines to meet the Canadian Pacific cut without this free haul.

The Grand Trunk May Appeal.

LONDON, March 8.—The Privy Council has granted the Grand Trunk Railroad leave to appeal against the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Washington vs. the Grand Trunk Railroad.

AGAINST INSURANCE BROKERS.

Bill Introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Adler.

ALBANY, March 8.—Mr. Adler has introduced in the Assembly a bill designed to remedy a situation, which he describes as follows:

"It has for some years been the custom for insurance brokers to charge insurers higher premiums than called for by the policies, and diverting the excess to their own use instead of benefiting the companies. The companies, besides assuming enormous risk for losses and expenses for management, have lost millions of dollars in this way. The continuance of this practice will surely drive a large number of the companies into bankruptcy, for, although the insurers are willing to pay adequate rates for their policies, the money paid by them to the brokers for insurance is never decided by the companies, as it is to the interest of the brokers to obtain policies written at low figures in order to make their profits large.

"A feeling of discontent has grown among the companies because of these continuous efforts of the brokers to bring rates down not for the benefit of the insurers, but for the brokers themselves."

TROTTERS AT LOW PRICES.

Foreign Buyers Kept from the Sales by Stringent Regulations in Europe Against American Horses.

Low prices ruled yesterday at the Kellogg combination sale of trotters and pacers, the highest price reached during the day or evening sales being $385. The poor market was declared by horsemen to be a result of the action taken by some of the European Governments raising the duty on American horses. At most of the previous speed sales in Madison Square Garden foreign buyers were among the best patrons of the auctioneer.

The stock offered yesterday was not, upon the whole, high class, but better prices were looked for. The best consignment of the lot, the property of the San Mateo Stock Farm of Burlingame, Cal., will be offered to-day, and many prominent breeders are expected to be bidders. The star of the lot is Oro Wilkes, 2:11, the eight-year-old son of Sable Wilkes-Ellen Mayhew, by Director. During his career on the turf Oro Wilkes trotted twenty-four races, winning a share of the purse in every race.

Among yesterday's sales were:

Brookline, b. g., 5 years, by Optimist-Flight, by Happy Medium; L. W. Boyton	$220
Terresita, b. m., 6, by Abdallah Wilkes-Trusty Girl, by Alert; H. Cooper	200
Harry Thayer, ch. g., 6, by Joseph H. Thayer-Molly Sweepstakes, by Sweep; S. S. Hammond	200
Ralph, (pacer,) ch. g., by Sprague Wilkes-dam by Petoskey; A. Kelly	310
Cheltenham Prince, b. g., 7, by Cheltenham-Princess D., by Baird's Hambletonian Prince; M. McDonald	210
Bonnie B., (pacer,) b. g., 11, by Happy Traveller-Merrimac, by Wilder; Wilkeswood Stock Farm, Kingston Stock Farm	200
Etta, b. m., 5, by Overstreet Wilkes-Nelly Bly, by Splitwood; C. A. Ashton, Tallytown, Penn.	250
Minnie Russell, b. m., 4, by Happy Russell-Dorinda, by King Rene; T. L. Arthur, Brooklyn	270
J. A. Belmont, blk. g., 8, by Alexander's Belmont-Joy, by George Wilkes; W. Coffey	275
Red Dare, b. g., 9, by Chester Dare-Maud, by Keene George; L. J. Lewey, Brooklyn	385
Little Daisy, (pacer,) b. m., 13, by Young Kirkwood-dam by Daniel Webster; E. Demarest, Paterson, N. J.	150
Lucy Strong, blk. m., 4, by Patchen Wilkes-Juno Wilkes, by Ashland Wilkes; C. A. Barlew	190
Annie Thorn, b. m., 7, by Harold Thorne-Annie Tell, by William Tell; S. E. Dresser	110
Hinderetta, b. m., 5, by Hinder Wilkes-Winsome, by Onward; D. E. Tower, Jr.	160
Camelot, blk. s., 6, by Alcantara-Camille, by Hambletonian; Walter Strause	150
John F., g. g., 7, by Messenger Hambletonian-Fantone, by Lumberman; S. Davis, Utica, N. Y.	180

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Judge Stouffer won, Lucky Star second, Sutton third. Time—1:15.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Glorian won, Eismore second, Rio Frio third. Time—1:15¾.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Mile and an eighth. Parthemax won, Paul Pry second, Benemals third. Time—1:55¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. Scarfpin won, Refugee second, Montallade third. Time—1:35.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Valencienne won, Good Friend second, Abina third. Time—1:01¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Chapple won, Major Cook second, Miss Ross third. Time—1:15¼.

The Forty-Footer Gossoon Sold.

The noted forty-footer Gossoon was sold yesterday through a New York agent to W. Rosengarten of the Philadelphia Yacht Club. Her former owner, Philip T. Dodge, will devote his spare moments during the Summer to sailing one of the new design schooners.

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National Guardsmen and Club Representatives Furnish an Interesting Athletic Card.

CLUB CONTEST FOR POINTS

The Knickerbocker Athletic Association Wins the Regiment's Banner for Club Competition—An Obstacle Race the Source of Much Amusement.

A good card of general athletic features was well received last night in the Spring regimental games under the auspices of the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, at the regiment's armory, by about 3,000 Guardsmen and their friends. Only a few events were closed, and in the open numbers representatives from nearly every athletic body in and around New York competed. For the best score by points, a silk banner, offered by the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, was won by the Knickerbocker Athletic Association, with the Xavier Athletic Association second.

An obstacle race was a most amusing event. A row of bottomless barrels, through which the runners wriggled, was the first impediment. A high fence, a ladder, and a set of swinging trapezes were other obstacles. Last of all, each man had to dive through a barrel suspended from a frame. Joseph Conlon, a St. Bartholomew bundle of nerve and muscle, won by a fat margin.

The summaries follow:

Sixty-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Patrick J. Walsh, St. F. X. C. A. A., (7 feet;) second, A. W. Wallace, Xavier A. C., (15 feet;) third, S. Carfagno, Clipper, A. C., (7 feet 6 inches.) Time—0:06 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by H. V. Bedell, Riverside W., (15 yards;) second, A. S. Jungkind, Riverside W., (15 yards;) third, O. V. Babcock, Harlem W., (scratch.) Time—2:40 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap, for Members Only.—Final Heat—Won by T. H. Williamson, Company D., (scratch;) second, John Hamery, Company F, (12 yards;) third, J. A. Dempsey, Company A, (10 yards.) Time—0:26 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice, Scratch.—Won by A. E. De Cortin, Y. M. C. A.; second, A. F. Dempewolff, St. Mary's A. C.; third, W. Berryman, Y. M. C. A. Time—2:13.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Jerome Buck, K. A. C., (4 yards;) second, Martin J. Waters, K. A. C., (18 yards;) third, H. E. Manville, N. J. A. C., (2½ yards.) Time—0:50 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Handicap, (for members only.)—Won by J. Thompson, Company D, (15 yards;) second, W. Torrence, Company D, (25 yards;) third, W. More, Company A, (35 yards.) Time—2:45 4-5.

One-Mile Walk, (Handicap.)—Won by H. W. Ladd, K. A. C., (50 seconds;) second, F. Bennett, New York, (1 minute;) third, Charles Liebgold, P. A. C., (50 seconds.) Time—7:28 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, (Handicap.)—Won by J. Thompson, Twelfth Regiment, (50 yards;) second, A. S. Jungkind, Riverside Wheelmen, (40 yards;) third, O. V. Babcock, Harlem Wheelmen, (scratch.) Time—5:15 2-5.

Obstacle Race, Scratch, (two laps—one-eighth mile.)—First Heat—Won by Joseph G. Conlon, St. B. A. C.; second, Harry Sperling, Alliance A. C. Time—1:36. Second Heat—Won by W. T. Carroll, St. B. A. C.; second, H. G. Smith, P. A. C. Time—1:39 3-5. Final Heat—Won by Conlon, Carroll second, Sperling third. Time—1:30.

One-Mile Run, (Handicap.)—Won by George M. Trede, Trinity School, (85 yards;) second, R. L. Sanford, Polytechnic Prep., (95 yards;) third, William F. Ryan, X. A. C., (75 yards.) Time—4:28.

One-Mile Relay Race, (Handicap.)—Won by the Lobster Team—C. A. Lambert, (14 yards,) A. J. Mendes, (18 yards,) M. J. Waters, (16 yards,) and Jerome Buck, (4 yards.) Time—3:32.

Some of the principal officials were: Referee—J. E. Sullivan, N. J. A. C.; Referee of Cycling—Will R. Pitman; Judges—E. C. Carter, N. Y. A. C.; Col. R. G. Smith, Fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J.; Lieut. G. F. Jacoby, Eighth Regiment A. C.; H. S. Cornish, K. A. C.; Major C. Burns, Twelfth Regiment A. C., and Capt. F. Isherwood, Twenty-second Regiment A. C.; Starter—S. D. See.

POLO DATES ASSIGNED.

The Standard of the Ponies Not Raised—Changes in the Rules to Govern Games.

Most of the polo men of the East felt certain up to last night, when the annual meeting of the Polo Association was held at the Riding Club in East Fifty-eighth Street, that the standard for height of the polo pony would be raised. A resolution directing that the standard be raised from 14.1 to 14.2 hands was offered, and as the standard was raised in England recently, it was thought that there would be no opposition. It failed to pass, however.

Only a few minor changes in the rules of the American game were made. Formerly, teams of four played three periods of twenty minutes each. Under the amended rule the teams will play four periods of fifteen minutes each. Under another of the amended rules no player is eligible to play in the championship tournament, the date for which was fixed this year from Sept. 19 to Oct. 1, on the Prospect Park grounds, in Brooklyn, unless he shall have played the majority of his winning games on the team which he plays in the championship series.

The following dates for tournaments were assigned:

Meadow Brook Hunt Club, May 23 to June 4; Country Club of Westchester, June 6 to 11; Devon Country Club, Devon, Mass., June 13 to 18; Philadelphia Country Club, June 20 to 22; Rockaway Polo Club, July 4 to 16; Point Judith Country Club, July 18 to 30; Southampton Polo Club, Aug. 1 to 6; Newport Country Club, Aug. 8 to 20; Buffalo Country Club, Aug. 22 to 27; Myopia Hunt Club, Aug. 29 to Sept. 3; Country Club of Dedham, Penn., Sept. 5 to 10; Brookline Country Club, Brookline, Mass., Sept. 12 to 17; Staten Island Polo Club, Oct. 3 to 8.

The dates for the Western tournaments will be fixed in June.

H. L. Herbert was elected Chairman of the association for the ensuing year, and the following Polo Committee was appointed: Oliver W. Bird, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., W. A. Hazard, R. L. Agarzy, and John C. Groome.

The delegates present were John Van Ness Philips, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., George W. Kendrick, P. S. P. Randolph, Robert K. Root, W. C. Candee, F. Blackwood, Albert Franche, George H. Norman, Jr., Oliver W. Bird, W. W. Keith, Morton W. Smith, Benjamin Nicoll, Robert J. Collyer, Charles A. Munn, C. H. Foster, John C. Groome, E. C. Potter, and H. L. Herbert.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Naval Field Artillery Drill to be One of the Features—Dinner to Officers.

One of the features of the second night of the carnival to be given at Madison Square Garden next week by the Military Athletic League will be a drill of naval field artillery by a detail from the First Naval Battalion, Naval Militia. Drills of this kind are unfamiliar to the general spectator, who seldom sees seamen at their work, even when they are ashore. All naval squadrons have landing brigades, composed of seamen equipped for the time being as a mixed force of infantry and artillery. Gatling guns, three-inch breech-loading rifles, and one-pounder rapid-fire guns are used for the artillery, and are drawn by drag ropes manned by the men of the crew. Each gun has a crew of twenty-four men, two-thirds of whom are armed with rifles and act as an infantry support to the piece when it is in action.

This combination of infantry and artillery makes the drill movements lively and varied. The detail which will appear at the Garden is to represent a battery of naval field artillery, acting independently. The principal movements will be the formation of a battery square, (a device not in the tactics, but introduced as a specialty of the First Naval Battalion,) changes of front by the battery in action, changes of front by échelon movements, firing from various positions, dismounting the piece, dispersing and assembling under cover of the rifle support. The detail consists of four crews. The chief of battery will be Lieut. W. De Wolf Dimock; the chiefs of platoon, Lieuts. (junior grade) Townsend and MacFarlane; chiefs of section, Ensigns Henderson, Andrews, Griffiths, and Hill; Adjutant, Lieut. (junior grade) Boyd.

Gen. Miles and two of his aides will arrive in this city on Sunday, and go to the Waldorf-Astoria. He will review the opening parade on Monday night. Officers of the Regular Army and National Guard will be present from Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago.

Among the officers who will be entertained at dinner at the Military Club next Sunday night will be Gen. Miles, Gen. Merritt, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, Col. Worth, Col. Sumner, Major Ramsey, Gen. Howard Carroll, Capt. Parker, and Col. Barber.

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Ingrain Carpet.
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EVERETT—Bishop J. H. Johnson, Los Angeles.

FIFTH AVENUE—Duke de Arcos, Spanish Minister to Mexico, and Gov. J. A. Mount, Indiana.

IMPERIAL—Judge Severence, St. Paul.

MURRAY HILL—J. W. Burdick, Albany.

NETHERLAND—Mme. Sorma, Germany.

WALDORF—Henry Watterson, Louisville, and Prince Leopold and suite, Belgium.

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Bush & Bull Co., Easton, Penn.; J. V. Bull, dry goods, &c.; Westminster Hotel.

Bush & Bull Co., Williamsport, Penn.; N. B. Bull, furnishing and fancy goods; Westminster Hotel.

Block, W. H., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Block, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Boughton, E. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; hats, caps, and trunks; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. H. Pangburn, housefurnishing goods; R. Keegan, dry goods; 108 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Benson & Miller, Bangor, Me.; W. C. Miller, fancy goods; H. C. Benson, cloaks; St. Cloud Hotel.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Miss M. Connelly, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Berkman, J., & Bro., Seattle, Washington; J. Berkman, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Collins, J. D., Charlotte, N. C.; clothing and shoes; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Miller, ladies' and children's suits, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens and white goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. R. Graham, china and glassware; Hotel Marlborough.

Edwards, A., Monticello, Fla.; dry goods; New York Hotel.

Eigenbrun Co., The, Petersburg, Va.; E. Eigenbrun, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Fennell, notions, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Catlin, hosiery, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. B. Mann, dress goods and flannels; Holland House.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Montgomery, fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, dry goods; S. C. Pierson, woolens; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Wattier, linings; F. W. Jackson, cloths; 104 Worth Street.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Grinsfelder, D. J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. J. Grinsfelder, clothing; H. Grinsfelder, clothing; Hoffman House.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleusner, dry goods; Mme. Archard, millinery; Miss Eagan, trimmings, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. O. Hatton, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Heus & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. J. Kelly, furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; F. B. Bilyeu, dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods and notions; 45 Lispenard Street; Union Square Hotel.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, dress goods, cloaks, and carpets; Mrs. K. Moriarity, cloaks; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Innes, G., & Co., Wichita, Kan.; W. J. Weiser, cloaks and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Illig, J. C., & Brother, Reading, Penn.; J. C. Illig, cloaks and shawls; Hotel Gerlach.

Jacobs, M., Charleston, S. C.; clothing.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Jorgensen, Blesch & Co., Green Bay, Wis.; J. L. Jorgensen, clothing and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Kahn, H. & M., Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kahn, clothing and shoes; Grand Union Hotel.

Kraus, J., & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Kraus, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kelly & Healy, Scranton, Penn.; A. J. Healy, notions and furnishing goods, 71 Franklin Street; Astor House.

McCarthy, D., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Shanahan, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; J. H. Mahoney, flannels; 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Moses, H., & Co., Trinidad, Col.; H. Moses, dry goods.

Meyer, O. D., Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio; P. D. Meyer, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

McKelvey, The G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; C. E. Jones, furnishing goods and millinery; 335 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

McAdam, Quentin & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Q. McAdam, furnishing goods, dress goods, white goods, and laces; 84 West Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Miller & Peck Company, The, Waterbury, Conn.; S. N. Osborn, carpets and upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Miller & Barley, Marion, Ind.; H. M. Miller, cloaks and shoes; St. Denis Hotel.

Meyer, Stern, & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Nugent, B., & Bro., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss N. Jones, underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.

Nagle, J. A., & Bro., Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Nagle, groceries; C. E. Nagle, drugs; Grand Union Hotel.

O'Donnell, Neil, Sumter, S. C.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Pardridge & Netcher, Chicago, Ill.; A. Binhack, clothing, 157 Duane Street; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. C. Hislop, notions, fancy goods, toys, and stationery; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Edmunds, toys; B. M. Rohrheimer, sporting goods; F. C. Stahl, china and glassware; 43 Leonard Street.

Rosenberg, J., Co., New Orleans, La.; J. Rosenberg, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Ross, Huntress & Co., Rutland, Vt.; W. C. Smith, notions, furnishing goods, and cloaks; Park Avenue Hotel.

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Sonneborn, Henry, & Co., Baltimore, [illegible] Sonneborn, clothing; S. E. [illegible]ing; Hoffman House.

Star Clothing House, Wilkesbarre, [illegible] Moses, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Schaufarber Brothers, Coshocton, [illegible] Schaufarber, clothing and furnishing [illegible] Hoffman House.

Sharpless Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; [illegible] Hickman, underwear and corsets; [illegible] Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Stichel, J. A. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; [illegible] umbrellas; Hotel Albert.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; [illegible] Allerton, cloaks and suits; St. George Hotel.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, [illegible] J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; D. J. Abernethy, dry goods; 484 [illegible] Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. [illegible] Rochat, notions and fancy goods, 57 [illegible] Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; [illegible] M. Curran, gloves and parasols; Miss [illegible] Leary, hosiery and underwear; Miss L. [illegible] ribbons and laces, 438 Broadway; [illegible] House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. [illegible]clemore, stationery; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. [illegible] Kibbey, cloaks and suits; W. Davies, furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. [illegible] Woodward, books, 488 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE [illegible] GRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. MATHEWS and Mary, his wife; Robert H. Mathews and Fanny C., his wife; Andrew W. Mathews and Lottie, his wife; Anna M. Tucker and Henry B. Tucker, her husband; Catherine M. Mathews, Sarah [illegible] Steele, William J. Mathews, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of James Mathews, deceased; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman, John P. Kane, Matthew Baird, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of John P. Kane; Charles Eggers, Mount Morris Bank, Jacob Meurer and Andrew Meurer, the Brainerd Quarry Company, the Shaler and Hall Quarry Company, the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, Herbert A. Shipman, August T. Hirt and Paul Hagdorn, Jacob Vorhaus, the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Maillard M. Canda, as receiver of the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Hugh G. Kelly, Hugh Kelly, the Young & Farrell Diamond Stone Sawing Company of Chicago, Illinois; Herman Harvers, Frederick G. Moore, George B. Robbins and Harry W. Bell, Michael C. Foertsch, P. William Nickerson, the John Kress Brewing Company, American Encaustic Tiling Company, Limited; Hattie Kottsch, Henry F. Mohrmann, Nicholas J. O'Connell, Nicholas J. O'Connell, as assignee, for the benefit of creditors of George A. Douglass; Lillie E. Henderson, Reuben W. Ross, Joseph Thomson and Peter M. Wilson, as executors of the last will and testament of Reuben Ross, deceased; the New York Gas Fixture Company, Henry M. Bendheim, Henry Rauch and Moses H. Rauch, Daniel Schwartzkopf, Benjamin F. Kraft, George N. Manchester, surviving partner of the firm lately composed of George N. Manchester and William N. Philbrick; J. C. Watson Company, the Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Emanuel Lowinson, James King, Howard D. Hamm, Gustave Palmer, Theodore H. Martin, Charles A. Christman, as general assignee for the benefit of creditors of George Mackenzie; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Ronald K. Brown and George Chesterman, as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of George Chesterman, deceased; George N. Reinhardt and John G. Reinhardt, Thomas F. Devine, Henry Heuer, John J. McPhee, Hieman A. Meyer and Oscar F. Miller, composing firm of Meyer & Miller; Gustavus W. Rader and Michael Schmitt, composing the firm of G. W. Rader & Company, and Adam Unger, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 27, 1897.

RICHARD H. CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office and Office Address, No. 49 Chambers St., New York City.

To the defendants, Frederick G. Moore and Theodore H. Martin: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of February, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in said county.—Dated Feb'y 21, 1898. Yours, &c.,

RICHARD H. CLARKE,
f23-law6wW&ap6 Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.—Dated New York, February 21, 1898.

EDWARD SCHMIDT.
HENRY R. STEELE.
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM H. THITCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLOS V. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN A. C. GRAY, plaintiff, against MARY BALDWIN, Benjamin L. Arthur, Mary L. Asoy and Anastasio C. M. Asoy, her husband, Laura T. Mackie and George B. Mackie, her husband, Lillian D. Bolton, Clinton G. Bolton, William Schriever, Robert Hill, Andrew McCabe, Margaret Cannon, Peter McDonald, Thomas Crowther, John O'Neil, the name John being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant O'Neil being unknown to plaintiff; Marie H. Olwell, The Health Department of the City of New York, Martin O'Dowd, Frederick Heise, and Joseph Liebstein, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 27th, 1898.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office Address, No. 393 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Robert Hill, Andrew McCabe, Margaret Cannon, Peter McDonald, and John O'Neil, the name John being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant O'Neil being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1898.—Dated February 8th, 1898.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, 393 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
f9-law6wW

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, complainant, against THE PAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that, by decree duly made and filed herein, on the 8th day of February, 1898, the undersigned were duly appointed receivers of all the assets of the PAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, within the Southern District of New York, and that we have duly qualified as such and do require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation, within said district, to render an account to us of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to us at our office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1898.

Second—All persons in said district having in their possession any property and effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to us at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Third—All creditors of the said corporation who may be entitled to payment out of the assets thereof, within the Southern District of New York, to present a statement of their respective claims, with proper vouchers in support thereof, at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1898.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
CLARENCE A. COOK,
Receivers.

MASTEN & NICHOLS, Solicitors for Receivers,
49 Wall Street, New York. mh2-law6w

ROSENSTEIN, HUGO.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 13th day of January, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HUGO ROSENSTEIN, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Hugo Rosenstein, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Samuel Fleischman, 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 2d, 1898.

ISAIAH C. ROSENTHAL,
Assignee.

SAMUEL FLEISCHMAN, Attorney for Assignee,
346 Broadway, New York City. f2-law6wW

[illegible] York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1898.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Nanon—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—An Irish Gentleman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—Lili Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Illustrated Lecture—11:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—In Gay New York—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Oliver Twist—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wedding Day—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Red Wallet—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11:00 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Concert—8:15.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS POWERS.

It is only in some emergency, or in anticipation of one, that the American people are apt to see what great powers may be lodged in the hands of their Chief Executive, powers which exceed those of any single public officer in other lands and are only surpassed in the case of autocratic sovereigns.

To begin with, by the express terms of the Constitution, the President is the "Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States." Although we have had four Presidents who had won distinction in war, only the first has at any time taken actual command of troops, as did Washington in the expedition for the suppression of the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. But with the President, nevertheless, lies the power of the Commander in Chief, and it is for him to decide to what extent he will personally exercise it. In the next place, the President has very great power over the foreign affairs of the Government. He directs the course of our Ministers to foreign Governments, receives and confers with foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, determines the tone and largely fixes the course of our foreign policy, and negotiates treaties which, though they require the approval of two-thirds of the Senate, can reach that body only through the President, and can by him be recalled at any time before final action. The President also selects the heads of all the executive departments, and though these also must be approved by the Senate, the choice is in practice untrammeled. With him and with these heads of departments which we have come to call, after the English fashion, his "Cabinet," rests the initiative in all important matters domestic or foreign, and in the latter case the power is very great.

Much of this power is not conferred explicitly by the Constitution or by legislation. It has grown as occasion has arisen for its exercise, and it has been lodged with the Executive because there was no other agency for its convenient and adequate exercise. The early Presidents did more than their successors to increase it because, in their day, the need of action was more urgent and frequent, and the possibility less of getting action from the Legislature. It was Washington who fixed by his negotiations with England and by his policy of neutrality in the troubled closing years of the eighteenth century the policy of the United States with reference to relations with transatlantic powers in any conflict among themselves. That policy bore rich [illegible] try and in the development of our early commerce. It was Jefferson who "set the pace" in that expansion of territory which has increased the area of the United States nearly tenfold. It was Monroe, aided and advised by Jefferson, who erected a barrier against European acquisition of territory on the American Continent that has never been, and in human probability never will be, broken down. And passing to our own day, it is Grant and Cleveland and McKinley who have defined ultimate intervention in Cuba as the inevitable policy of the United States should Spain fail to recover control of that island. To meet whatever exigencies may arise from the pursuit of this policy the Congress of the United States is on the point of appropriating the enormous sum of $50,000,000 to be expended within the discretion of the President. No such grant under like conditions could, we think, be made in any country of the present day enjoying a constitutional government.

As the power of the Executive has, in so large a degree, developed from the need for its exercise, so its use by successive Presidents has, on the whole, been guided by a strong sense of responsibility. Not only is this true, but it is so steadily true that the people of the Republic quietly take it as a matter of course. There are not to-day a half dozen sane persons in the country who doubt that the great sum put at the President's disposal will be expended—if needed—with the greatest possible care and judgment and with absolute integrity on his part. We trust our Presidents, not only because experience justifies it, but because of an instinctive feeling that an American citizen in that high office will not, as to great matters, go wrong. The very greatness of the office and its duties in times of severe trial forbid it. The present President is a striking example. It is no disrespect to Mr. McKinley to say that a twelvemonth since no one credited him with the very high qualities he has shown. Nothing that he had done or had had a chance to do in public life warranted it. Much in his career justified the expectation that he might prove unequal to great tasks involving firmness, coolness, and soundness of judgment, and breadth of view. But the event has proved this expectation mistaken, and even had it not been so, had Mr. McKinley not been tested as he has been during the last two months, there would be no hesitation in trusting him with all the power and all the resources required by the situation. The people would feel that they were trusting their own representative. They would have, and would need to have, no fear.

THE FALSE PROPHETS.

"The only possible outcome of this affair is war." These words stand at the beginning of a Washington dispatch to a newspaper that is trying to get up a war by dint of daily shrieking. They are not the words of the President or of the Secretary of the Navy. They were not spoken by an officer of the army or navy, nor even by a Congressman. They are attributed, on the testimony of "several witnesses" unnamed, to a stenographer!

Yet the journal which quotes this young person who has thus sharpened his pencil for war derives immense pleasure from his utterance. We have no doubt that the poor wretches who read its criminal perversions and a good many persons of greater intelligence, too, actually suppose that the very next thing now is war.

The assumption that two nations between which a difference arises must straightway fall upon each other with blows like two thieves in a barroom is largely responsible for that peculiar state of the public mind that is known as the "war feeling." If the public really appreciated the reluctance of civilized nations to go to war, the number of devices they have contrived to avert war, and the number of formal steps that would have to be taken by this country and Spain before either could decently go to war with the other, there would be no such thing as a war feeling. The prospect of war would be too remote to keep it alive.

Article I. of the treaty of 1795 between Spain and the United States reads as follows:

> "There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between his Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects and the United States and their citizens, without exception of persons or places."

That is the declaration of amity that is found in every treaty of friendship. It falls with the rest of the treaty when war is declared, of course, but it binds the two nations to exhaust all friendly means of settling their differences before proceeding to hostile action, and that obligation is solemnly recognized at Madrid and at Washington to-day.

Before we fight, we must have something to fight about, and that we have not got as yet. There is the Maine, cries the jingo mob. But the affair of the Maine—except it be shown that the Spanish Government destroyed her, which only the wildest of the wild men believe—is one to be settled by correspondence, conference, or arbitration. It is chiefly a question of facts, and so is pre-eminently one for a court of arbitration to adjudicate, as is the form and degree of reparation to be made. Spain is not going to open fire on us because she failed to protect the Maine, is she? We certainly shall not open fire on her until we have offered her a far less disagreeable alternative. Our own reasonableness, assisted by the good advice she is pretty sure to receive from friendly nations in Europe, will make her part of the settlement easy and honorable.

There remains the more serious question of Cuba. How Cuba can be freed without a collision is a question which no statesman can answer now. But the [illegible] greater now than they were a year ago, and they increase with every passing week that impresses deeper on the Spanish mind the impossibility of things continuing as they are and the hopelessness of her attempt to govern the island. Spain has much pride, but she has reason, too. She will not go to war without some attempt to foresee what its ending will be, and the more she looks ahead the less will she be disposed to begin the fighting.

So there are many possible outcomes except that of war. That is only one of many, and it is the last of all.

THE CITY CIVIL SERVICE.

The rules for the city service framed by the Mayor's commission appear to have been framed to allow as much of the old patronage-mongering as the Tammany leaders think it is safe now to take. Very shrewdly, there is no material change in the character of examinations. It is probable that for the present at least the competitive tests applied for those places that are left subject to them will be much the same as under the former administration. The Mayor and his commission have simply taken out of the competitive class a very large number of places.

Have they exceeded their powers? That is a question for the courts to decide, and there are several important elements that will enter into the decision. The most obvious of these is the refusal of the commission to submit their rules to the State commission before putting them into practice. For this they have the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, but that, of course, is not controlling. The judgment of very competent lawyers familiar with the law of this matter is that they have erred. A more important, though less obvious, point is whether the new rules conform to the Constitutional requirement that examinations shall be competitive where practicable. Is the decision of that question by the Mayor and commission final? We think not.

These and other questions involved will promptly be submitted to the courts. Meanwhile Mr. Coler, the Controller, is fully aware of the fact that if the rules are declared invalid, he will be personally responsible for all salaries paid to persons appointed under them.

MR. LOUBAT'S GIFT TO COLUMBIA.

"Certainly," observes Lord Bacon, "the greatest works and of most merit for the public have proceeded from unmarried or childless men." We need not have any hesitation in alluding to the fact that the latest and one of the greatest of the benefactions of Columbia illustrates Bacon's saying, because the condition attached to Mr. Loubat's munificent gift sufficiently indicates that there is no possible survivor of himself whose rights or interests he is bound to consider. He gives Columbia a piece of property valued at $1,100,000 upon condition that Columbia pays him an annuity of $60,000 for his life.

The Trustees prudently and very properly took some days to consider this offer before accepting or announcing it. But that it is a very handsome benefaction must have been plain from the first. According to the experience of many generations, there is no investment more sure of increase in value, because more sure of an increasing income, than land upon Manhattan Island. New York real estate of the present value of a million and more is more available for the purposes of the institution not only than the securities from the fluctuations of which other institutions of learning than Columbia have lately suffered, but than actual cash in bank to the same amount. If Mr. Loubat had made his gift in money the Trustees would have been subjected to the temptation of using it for the immediate needs of the expansion of the university. Even if they had decided to invest it, and to use only the income of it, the investment would have taken time and trouble and cost money. Yet they are put into immediate possession of a piece of property of which the income immediately available is considerably beyond the amount of the annual payment with which it is charged, and of which the whole income will be available within a period short as measured by the lifetime of a great institution. The gift could not have been made in a more available form.

On the other hand, it could not have been made in a form less onerous to the donor. We say this, of course, not in the least to detract from the merit of Mr. Loubat's unique benefaction, but "to encourage the others." There may be others who are as free from obligations of consanguinity as Mr. Loubat, and who have velleities in the direction of public benefactions which they are restraining for the time, with the intention of giving vent to them in their last wills and testaments. They may well be admonished not to "adjourn their benefactions till death," but to imitate the example of Mr. Loubat. He has absolutely secured himself a handsome income during his life, though an income less than the property he has alienated might return him. He has by the same act freed himself at the same time from all the worriments of taking charge of his property, and put the care of it upon the Trustees of Columbia. If he had been minded to buy himself an annuity of the same value as that which he has secured to himself, it would have cost him as nearly as possible half the value of the property he has transferred. He would have had the prospect to look forward to of the principal's going after his death to a commercial institution which could safely be left to take care of itself. As it is, he has the prospect of its going, in addition to another nearly equal sum, to increase the beneficent work of a public institution. And in the meanwhile he has the consciousness not of meaning to be but of actually being a public benefactor. This [illegible] who have an ambition to "marry and endow the public."

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

The question where Spain got the money with which to buy gunboats is attracting for the moment even more attention than the chronic question of the origin of Mr. Richard Croker's private fortune, if it may be called so. There seems to be no doubt that Spain has money for the purpose of buying new warships, and especially for the purpose of redeeming the warships which have been held for security by the British builders. Of these she has hitherto been unable to get possession, by reason of her impecuniosity, and she is now taking possession of these one by one.

This change shows unmistakably that a change has occurred in the financial situation of Spain. Neither the late nor the present Premier of Spain has made any secret of the fact that she was at the end of her financial resources. In fact, her inability to go on much longer is one of the arguments which have been used to make the Sagasta scheme of autonomy for Cuba palatable to Spanish pride—the scheme apparently being, on its own merits, about equally distasteful to the inhabitants of the peninsula and to the inhabitants of the island. The other day, when the Cortes authorized a new loan of ten million pesetas, the announcement was matter for unfeeling mirth. The authorization to borrow more money seemed like an authorization to draw a check on a bank in which the drawer had no funds. But somebody has now come to Spain's rescue, and it is not very difficult to guess that the somebody was already a creditor of Spain. If Spain should get into a war with the United States and be beaten, the last state of the Spanish creditor would be much worse than the first. For the effect of such a "reorganization" as would follow in Spanish affairs would be very likely to be the wiping off of the existing Spanish debt "with a sponge," as Mr. Bland once threatened would be done with the bonds of the United States. So that it may be the part of prudence for a creditor of Spain to "throw good money after bad," and if she seems likely to get into a war, to help her to the means of coming out of it victorious.

In spite of Mr. Bland's efforts the claims of the bondholders are not wiped out. The borrowing capacity of the United States is still good. No doubt it would be better if there were no question as to the medium in which any class of the obligations of the United States would be discharged. A "war scare" which should have the effect of making us put our house in order, in respect to the currency, as well as in respect to the National defense, would be by no means an unmitigated evil. But the element of uncertainty in respect to the currency, which would be at least an appreciable handicap in a controversy with a nation of unquestioned solvency, is not a handicap in respect to Spain. For some years "Spanish fours" have been quoted at not far from 60, and United States fours at not far from 120. That is to say, that the promise of the United States to repay a given sum, with interest at 4 per cent., is worth almost exactly twice what a similar promise is worth on the part of Spain. The difference constitutes an enormous handicap against the power which has to pay twice as much for money as the other, and which of course needs it twice as badly, or it would not have to be contented with terms so humiliating.

For actual war we may not need larger guns, but we could not get along without larger type.—The Tribune.

Poster type, good neighbor, is but a mechanical detail. The villainous human mind that invents monstrous lies all day long, prints incitements to murder by the million and then brags about it, that is the head criminal in the business. There is where the lash should fall.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We have no particular reason to worry over troubles in store for our sensational contemporaries, and yet it is impossible not to realize how really pitiable their position will be if the highly improbable comes to pass and this country finds itself at war with Spain. In that lamentable contingency, papers that have kept cool during the period of rumors and prophecies will be able easily to give due prominence and emphasis to the exciting news that will then load the wires and demand attention. If there is a great battle, for instance, they can use big type and doubled or tripled columns with effect, but what more than has already been done is within the typographical resources of the half-crazy, half-malevolent journals that have exhausted all the ingenuity of their press rooms in giving momentary weight to random guesses and the appearance of substantiality to the flimy bubbles of falsehood? The only suggestion that presents itself is that they send to the slaughter houses for barrels of blood, and print their hurrying "extras" with that as a substitute for prosaic ink. So doing, these sheets will have all the aspect and much of the odor of war, and the jaded nerves of their readers may be wakened for one more thrill. Of course, such papers would be offensive in—and to—every sense, but that would be no novelty, and the people who now denounce, then buy and read the organs of hysteria would probably be delighted with the innovation. It is just what they have been led by recent experience to expect.

—Buffalo has abandoned its ambitious plans for a "Pan-American Exposition" in 1899, or at any rate, it has carefully put them away on a shelf where they can remain in dusty safety until the times are more favorable than now for undertakings of this sort. The committee of Western New York bankers and merchants that undertook to raise the necessary funds met this week and made a report which began most encouragingly, and then grew mournful with great suddenness. "While the progress made," say the would-be promoters, "in the financial arrangements for the Pan-American Exposition has been of a very satisfactory character and the interest manifested by the citizens of the vari[illegible] retarded by the unsettled condition of the public mind because of the Spanish-Cuban complications and the consequent apprehension of war." Then the real difficulty is frankly confessed: "On account of this condition of public affairs it is believed by those best able to judge that at the present time it would be practically impossible to secure from Congress that recognition for the exposition which is considered eminently desirable to insure its success." There's a delightful euphemism for you! "Recognition which is considered eminently desirable" as a substitute for "an appropriation," is at once elegant and ingenious, and it will be of much use wherever enterprising gentlemen are in need of public money for use in pushing local interests.

—Nobody seems to know, or at least nobody seems willing to tell, why the Government, after abandoning its intention of sending a relief expedition to the Klondike, carried its invoice of reindeer and Laplanders all the way across the continent. They are all out in Seattle now, and no light on the mystery of their fate is vouchsafed. It must be that some one wants a few hundred cheap reindeer, and that the Laplanders will be thrown in to bind the bargain.

PERSONAL.

—Prince Albert of Belgium arrives at a time when the country is displaying the sign, "This is my busy day," and therefore he will be bothered with no great amount of attention from that part of the public to which a representative of European royalty is an object of interest, partly snobbish, partly derisive, and the rest mere idle curiosity. This is fortunate, both for the Prince, who, in consequence, will be the more free to occupy his time as inclination dictates, and for the repute of those among us whose republicanism does not always maintain the rigidity of its principles when confronted by the wearer of a really pretty title. Even if there were no war scares in the air—of Wall Street and a few newspaper offices—there would probably be, however, few very reprehensible exhibitions of excitement over the noble stranger. New York could nowadays preserve a fair approach to composure even if visited by a sure-enough King, and the nephew of one, though he is the heir presumptive to a throne, would not be likely to depress Manhattan Island more than an inch or two when he landed on it. Prince Albert, or, to give him his full name, Prince Albert-Leopold-Clement-Marie-Meinrad, is twenty-three years old, and as he has managed to live a comparatively quiet life, and to avoid exciting comment almost everywhere except in the Almanach de Gotha, he must be an entirely reputable youth, deserving of the theoretically cordial welcome accorded to all distinguished visitors. His father, Prince Philippe, otherwise the Comte de Flandre, is the only brother of Leopold II., King of the Belgians, and his mother is a Hohenzollern Princess. Leopold's children are both daughters, and as Albert is his father's only son, his road to the throne is short and clear.

—Rarely has an Englishman gained in a short visit to America a clearer insight into our sentiments and affairs than did the Rev. Charles Berry, who was here recently in the interests of international arbitration. In letters to the London papers he has faithfully reported the views held in this country in regard to the defeat of the arbitration treaty, and he has earnestly deprecated the misinterpretations of that defeat in which the English advocates of the unlucky measure at first seemed disposed to indulge. Now, evidently, Mr. Berry is endeavoring to make plain among his countrymen the real attitude of the United States toward Cuba. In a letter to a friend in Hartford, Mr. Berry says that he has had no difficulty in eliciting from a majority of those with whom he has conversed on the subject expressions of complete sympathy with the motives and intentions of rational Americans. England, he declares, does not favor a continuance of the present state of affairs in Cuba. "It knows," to quote his words, "that the trouble has gone on long enough; that it is fomented by men who flout the authority of Spain while protesting against American interference; that this is kept up for the sake of a number of rotten interests; that Spain is not so much contumacious as powerless; that the United States Government is the only power which can restore order, and that, with due regard to its own Monroe doctrine and collateral obligations, the Washington Executive is justified in insisting upon order, even if, as a step toward making this insistence effective, it should become necessary to superintend the management of affairs. The one duty of Christian men in both countries is to turn a deaf ear to jingoistic fury, to rise above the little irritations of passing differences of opinion, and to believe in each other sufficiently to feel assured of mutual good faith and co-operative purpose. Meanwhile, the attitude of President McKinley is a noble example to other rulers and peoples."

—Mrs. Reginal Hargreaves, the original "Alice," has been telling about her first experiences in Lewis Carroll's "Wonderland." She said in a recent interview: "Most of Mr. Dodgson's stories were told to us on river expeditions to Nuneham or Godstow, near Oxford. My eldest sister, now Mrs. Skene, was Prima, mentioned in the poem at the beginning of 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.' I was Secunda, and Tertia was my sister Edith. I believe the beginning of 'Alice' was told one Summer afternoon, when the sun was so burning that we had landed in the meadows down the river, deserting the boat to take refuge in the only bit of shade to be found, which was under a newly made hayrick. Here from all three came the old petition of 'Tell us a story'—and so began the ever-delightful tale. Sometimes to tease us—and perhaps being really tired—Mr. Dodgson would stop suddenly and say, 'And that's all till next time.' 'Ah, but it is next time,' would be the exclamation from all three, and after some persuasion the story would start afresh. Another day, perhaps, the story would begin in the boat, and Mr. Dodgson, in the middle of telling a thrilling adventure, would pretend to go fast asleep, to our great dismay. I have often thought, with gratitude and wonder, of the unvarying kindness and good nature shown to us. Alice's adventures were first written down in answer to my teasing wish to possess the story in book form."

Unreasoning Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit a comment on your communication from "X," printed to-day. All may agree that rest is a good thing. Many will agree that, as a people, we often lack composure. Whether it is as desirable as some think who argue in the newspapers, may be doubted. I do not think it should be held to be so simply because comparative individual composure is so. The Nation which, as such, takes a stirring interest in matters of vital principle is not likely to fail in doing right; particularly if it is Anglo-Saxon, and the world ought to be the better for it ultimately. As to the "yellow papers," one might dismiss the subject with a mere feeling of pity that there are any people who can be so deluded. But let us hope it is a passing disease. Last night, as I bought a paper, a boy rushed up with one of that stripe extended. I smiled at him and said I did not buy the "War Cry," and the little fellow replied, "Dere all down on de 'War Cry.'" "X" seems to overlook the fact that a large proportion of our people do not remember [illegible] Times are other reasonable causes for being alert while waiting for the Maine verdict, and yet, withal, I fail to observe the unusual "rush and excitement" which our friend mentions. Unreasonable complaint is pessimistic and has little effect other than to give us more need of rest. "Y."

New York, March 8, 1898.

BUYING MUNITIONS ABROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in this morning's Times is all wrong about the United States Government buying up arms in Europe, and thus preventing the Confederates from arming themselves until late in the war. I was the Ordnance Officer of the Confederate States, stationed in Europe with a carte blanche as to purchasing and forwarding supplies. I received my orders the morning Sumter was fired on, and made my way to Europe via New York, Canada, and Portland as promptly as possible. Immediately on arriving in London I began negotiations with the London Armory Company for arms, and found that they were under contract to supply a few rifles—I think 600—to the United States Government, and then they would be able to supply me, provided the United States agent did not engage them on a long contract. The United States agent, named McFarland, was in the office of the company when I entered. He had been the general manager of the company's works during the erection of the buildings and machinery, and for some time after. The company felt under peculiar obligations to him, and were desirous of making a long contract with him. He was afraid to assume the responsibility, and I secured the whole output of the company for a year, which was afterward extended to the end of the war.

Orders issued immediately after Bull Run were sent to me sewed into the sole of a boot, which was worn to London through New York by a German named Hotze, who went to London to establish a newspaper in the interest of the Confederate States. The name of the paper was The Index. These orders were, "Disregard all former instructions and act in accordance with your own judgment." And I acted under those orders all through the war. Under them I bought 100,000 new Austrian rifles of the same calibre as the Enfield and the Springfield, from the Austrian Government, notwithstanding Minister Motley's remonstrance and offer to take the arms at the price I was to pay. The reply of the Austrian Government was that the arms had been offered to the United States Government and declined. The Austrian Government would sell arms to the United States Government, but not those referred to. They were sold and would be delivered as per contract. They were shipped to Bermuda and Nassau from Hamburg. I bought out of the same arsenal ten batteries of field artillery, which were sent across Europe by rail and shipped from Hamburg. But by far the greater part of the arms, clothing, and hospital supplies, and all the ammunition for the Confederate States, came from England.

So far from being embarrased by the buyers for the contractors that were supplying the United States Government, on several occasions I was asked to lower my standard of inspection in order to fill my orders more promptly. I always refused, and afterward was laughingly told that I was quite right—that the Yankee buyers would take anything; and they took my rejections many times.

I have often said since the war that had the United States Government sent to Europe a young West Point officer, hungry for responsibility, and given him unlimited authority, the Confederate States would have found it impossible to carry on the war after the first Summer. My orders distinctly forbade me to be governed by the "political emissaries of the Government," and on one occasion I found it necessary to refuse to obey positive orders given me by James M. Mason, the Confederate States Commissioner to England—to the astonishment and great annoyance of Mr. Mason. But I was sustained by my official superiors in my disobedience of the Commissioner's orders. What I have jotted down above will show you, I think, that you are misinformed as to the means employed by both the United States and the Confederate States Governments to supply their armies with arms and munitions.

If we are to have a war with Spain, do use your powerful influence to induce the Government to employ West Point and Annapolis men to transact the business of procuring ships and arms and supplies of all kinds, rather than commercial men, who are almost invariably slow and timid, and sometimes corrupt. The West Point and Annapolis men are taken young and trained to love responsibility. If left too long without exercising it, they become timid; but give them a heavy load of responsibility while young, and there is not one in a hundred of them that will disappoint the country.

CALEB HUSE,
West Point, Class of 1851.

Highland Falls, N. Y., March 7, 1898.

SHIP PLANT FOR NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Andrew Carnegie to The Iron Trade Review, and copied in your valued journal, issue of 5th inst., contains some suggestions which are very important for New York City—i. e., the restoration of her shipbuilding industry, lost to us many years ago. Therefore, I would suggest that Charter Day—May 4—would be a very appropriate time to celebrate that event by inaugurating a movement to have in or near this great mart of commerce a large shipbuilding yard, with a dry dock capable of accommodating the largest ships. The reasons for such a plant at this time are fully and ably set forth in Mr. Carnegie's letter, and it would be well for every loyal citizen of this great metropolis of trade and commerce to read and inwardly digest the letter referred to above.

New York, above all other localities on the Atlantic seaboard, should have, for obvious reasons, such a shipbuilding plant, and especially a dry dock, to make needed repairs, &c., to such vessels, which are now constantly coming to this port in great and increasing numbers. Now there are absolutely no accommodations here to dock and repair ships of any great size. Large vessels are frequently being sent down to Newport News for the purpose of being docked, repaired, cleaned, &c. Such a plant could build vessels of all sizes, classes, or kinds, from a battleship down to a private yacht, and in connection with this latter class of vessels, now assuming considerable importance in size and numbers, I would remind your readers that the large and magnificent steam yacht Niagara, recently built in this country, in competition with foreign builders, is an encouraging sign, showing that we can compete successfully with the great yards or plants on the other side and that yacht owners are beginning to see this.

Mr. Carnegie says we can now successfully compete with foreigners in building steel vessels—i. e., "difference in the prices of steel here and abroad sufficient to give New York the supremacy in shipbuilding." And why not try it right here and now in New York, where we have plenty of space, deep water fronts, harbor transportation, and railroad terminals for handling materials, &c. Having visited the Huntington works and dry docks at Newport News, I was greatly interested and instructed in going around and about this extensive and magnificent plant. They build steel and iron vessels of all kinds, and the engines and boilers for same; also dock and repair, &c., vessels up to the largest size, and they seem to have plenty of work on hand; in short, I imagine it to be a very prosperous concern, just now, at all events.

However that may be, this plant, together with the elevators, wharves, &c., for shipping the products of the country, has started a great industry down there and has built up Newport News from nothing to a small-sized, prosperous city. Now let New Yorkers do something for Greater New York, especially in promoting trade, commerce, and all industries, especially those relating to shipbuilding and shipping. It is a well-known fact that we get comparatively nothing from the National legislature to improve our harbor and the waters contiguous.

Therefore New Yorkers alone will have to wake up and look out for the best interests of Greater New York. Now let us have at least a big shipbuilding plant, with a dry dock, to be built and equipped by a stock company, with a liberal amount of capital, raised, if necessary, by popular subscription, and thus restore to a very considerable extent our shipbuilding industry. Schemers or promoters, so called, would not be wanted in this matter, so that no stock-jobbing and stock-watering tricks could obtain. Such a plant, managed by solid business men in a sound business way, fairly and squarely, giving the best work for the least possible price, and, in a few words, to run the works on sound [illegible] and common sense giving good returns and figures for that which he suggests as practicable. In conclusion, I feel sure that such a plant will pay. The dry docks would surely produce a very large revenue, in docking, repairing, cleaning, &c., ships' bottoms. Many large vessels at this port, in the course of a year need docking, repairs, &c., and most of such would doubtless have the work done here, if there were facilities, rather than go (or perhaps be towed) down to Newport News or wait until the next arrival at the home port on the other side.

W. H.

New York, March 8, 1898.

THE TREATMENT OF SEWAGE.

Letter to the Editor of The London Standard.

Sir: The subject of sewage disposal has puzzled all sanitary authorities to a more or less degree ever since the public health acts came into force. Towns situated on the sea coast or on tidal rivers, &c., are fortunate in having a very simple method of disposing of their obnoxious streams of sewage by running them into the sea, but for towns situated as Oswestry is, the problem is one which cannot be dealt with so easily.

For the past ten years the Town Council of this borough (which, by the way, will this year be celebrating the quincentenary of its municipal charter) has been in search of a method of purifying its daily volume of sewage in an effectual and economical manner. About seven years ago I was elected a member of the council, and took a deep interest in the questions of water suply and sewage disposal. After numerous inquiries as to the various methods adopted in other towns to purify their sewage, an eminent firm of engineers were engaged to report on the matter. They recommended a scheme, which comprised a sewage farm and sludge works to cost about twenty thousand pounds. This was fully considered, and the council, who came to the decision that the scheme was far too expensive, entailing, as it would do, an annual expenditure equal to about a sixpenny rate, directed the Borough Engineer, Mr. R. O. Wynne Roberts, to visit various works and report to the committee on same. He visited over fifty different works, which, I think, comprised all the methods in vogue to-day, and recommended the council to adopt the septic tank system.

The Council decided to await the result of the inquiry, which has only recently been held, but as the delay was so long and further trouble was in store, owing to the pollution of the stream, the Council directed that some experiments should be made on the lines developed by Mr. W. J. Dibdin, the late chemist to the London County Council, to whom undoubtedly is due the credit of having shown how the purification of sewage by means of bacteria can be effected. Mr. Wynne Roberts, our Surveyor, suggested that cinders screened out of the town refuse which has been tipped on to a ground close by could be utilized as the filtering media, and that simple earthen embankments, in place of the usual expensive walls, would suffice. The Council sanctioned this, and in July last the experient commenced. The filter beds are in two series, called, for convenience's sake, the primary and secondary beds. The primary beds are four in number, each measuring four yards square, 4 feet 6 inches deep, drained underneath, and worked automatically. The second bed is about 9 yards by 8 yards, and of the same depth as above. The sewage from the town gravitates to the sewage works, passes through settling tanks 75 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 4 feet deep, wherein the rough solids and part of the suspended matter mechanically settle. At top-water level a small quantity is tapped and conveyed to the primary beds. The average volume experimented on is about 10,000 gallons per day.

After filling one of the primary beds, by an automatic arrangement the flow is conveyed to another bed, and so on in rotation. While the second bed is filling the first remains full, during which period, it is stated, the bacteria perform their duties. When the third bed is brought into action the first commences to empty. This process goes on day by day. The effluent from these beds passes on to the secondary bed and is there further purified. The results have been very satisfactory. From 90 to 95 per cent. of the impurities have been eliminated, leaving a final effluent sparkling in appearance, green growth being prominent at the outlet. The experiments satisfied the Council. They directed large works to be constructed on similar lines, which we are now carrying out, at the cost of about £1,500, exclusive of land. The annual cost to the ratepayers will, after the completion of the works, be about a three-farthing rate.

This process is undoubtedly the most effectual, simple, and economical yet found, and will certainly revolutionize the whole question. The cost of dealing with the sewage will no longer be a terrible and appalling expenditure, but a mere bagatelle.

I think it is high time that the local Government Board should authorize a commission to be held as to the pros and cons of this subject. The requirements of the above board are based on the recommendation of the commission of 1876, which to-day are far too severe and antiquated. The importance of this subject is the only excuse for explaining the process adopted here.

W. A. AYLMER LEWIS, F. R. C. S. E. &c.,
Mayor of Oswestry.

Bellan House, Oswestry, Feb. 23.

The South in a National War.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

A sensational Atlanta publication reported Gen. Wade Hampton as saying that if war came the North should be allowed to do all the fighting. We doubt if Hampton ever said it. If he did it shows that his eighty-one years are telling on him. He was severely wounded during the civil war. He lost a leg since the war. He is probably a used-up man, who ought not to be quoted as representing the public feeling of to-day. As a matter of fact, the notion that the South would leave a National war to be fought by the North is not according to facts. The Sould would do more than her share. And not many years ago Gen. Hampton would have been among the first to offer his services to the Government in any emergency.

NUGGETS.

Not Discordant.

Have you notice how well "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" harmonize nowadays?—Rochester Democrat.

An Art Failure.

True art is to conceal art, but the woman who paints a velvet lambrequin hangs it on her parlor mantle.—Chicago Record.

A Name.

"Why do you call your house The Blockhead?"

"Simply because it is the first in our row."—Boston Courier.

Deliberate.

Flo (proudly)—Our minister doesn't jump at conclusions.

Jack (sadly)—I should say he doesn't. I never knew him to reach a conclusion in less than an hour.—Philadelphia Call.

Overworked.

"I think I shall have to discharge my office boy."

"What's the matter with him?"

"All there is for him to do at the office is to tear off the sheets once a month from the various calendars hanging on the wall, and when he tore them off on the first day of March he kicked because February was such a short month."—Chicago Tribune.

THE ANGEL IN YOU.

Mary Norton Bradford in Boston Globe.

Doubt not your better self—believe
The better self the true one;
'Tis not the gray sky that's the sign
Of heaven; 'tis the blue one.

Quench not the spirit's light that comes,
Tho' rarely, to illumine
The house of life—the house Unfaith
Would build the spirit's tomb in.

Let not the grosser part of you—
Mere matter—make Faith falter
When in your heart she would uprear
Truth's high and holy altar.

Let not the senses' clamor drown
The small voice of the spirit;
Heed not the devil that bids you scorn
Heaven's message when you hear it.

Doubt not your better self—all else,
Sloughed off at last, shall perish;
Doubt not your better self, but O
God's angel in you cherish!

O, doubt your brain when it denies
That which is e'er most real—
Th' eternal element in things
That perish—the ideal!

Doubt not your better self—believe
It is life's very kernel—
The little spark of the divine
That tells of the eternal!

[illegible] at Pekin Urges the [illegible] Offices to Reject the Demands of Russia.

[illegible]PORTS DEFINITELY LEASED

[illegible] Received in Berlin Says Russia Is Determined to Extend Her Railroad to Port Arthur in Spite of China.

PEKIN, March 8.—The Russian demands upon China have caused the greatest excitement at the Japanese Legation, and the Japanese Minister has had several interviews with the officials of the Tsung-Li-Yamen, the Chinese Foreign Office, urging the rejection of the Russian demands. In addition, it is reported that Japan has threatened to take vigorous action if the demands of Russia are conceded.

BERLIN, March 8.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Pekin, published to-day, says Russia has definitely leased Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan for ninety-nine years, and adds that Russia is determined to carry the Siberian Railroad to Port Arthur, whether China consents or not.

It is ascertained that Russia had been negotiating for a lease of Port Arthur for some months, and that she lately pressed China to come to a decision.

LONDON, March 9.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says Russia has agreed to open Port Arthur and Talien-Wan to foreign trade, but under Russian laws and administration.

A dispatch to The Times from Odessa says:

"Troops and war material are going to the Far East with such haste that the Russian volunteer fleet will not suffice. The Government, therefore, has chartered some French steamers, the first of which will start a fortnight hence with 2,000 men."

The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"By an agreement just signed, Germany has obtained a concession to construct a railway connecting Tsi-nan-fu, Province of Shan-Tung, on the Hoang-Ho, and I-Chau-fu. Germany undertakes on the completion of certain details to withdraw her troops from Tsimo and Kiao-Chau Town."

Korean Minister to be Impeached.

YOKOHAMA, March 8.—The Korean Cabinet, it is understood here, will impeach the Foreign Minister of Korea for leasing Deer Island to Russia.

Prince Henry Reaches Hongkong.

HONGKONG, March 8.—Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived here from Singapore and a number of dinners and receptions have been arranged in his honor. The German warship Deutschland will go into dock here for the remainder of the week.

Kaiser Replies to Congratulations.

BERLIN, March 8.—Emperor William, replying to the Hamburg Senate's congratulations on the "brilliant success of your Majesty's far-seeing policy in China," telegraphed this answer:

"I rely upon the proved zeal of the Hamburg merchants to aid me in making the new acquisition profitable to the Fatherland."

SIGNOR CAVALLOTTI'S FUNERAL.

Garibaldans in Red Shirts Escort His Body to the Cars in Rome.

ROME, March 8.—There was an imposing demonstration to-day when the body of Signor Cavallotti, the poet and dramatist and well-known Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, was conveyed to the railroad station, on the way to Milan, where he was born in 1842. About 20,000 people followed the funeral car, which was escorted by Municipal Guards and a battalion of infantry, with colors flying and band playing.

Cavallotti's red shirt lay across the hearse, and numbers of Garibaldans, in their red shirts, followed. Menotti Garibaldi, son of the deceased patriot Gen. Garibaldi, and Signor Biancheri, President of the Chamber of Deputies, were among the pall bearers. A number of Ministers, Senators, and Deputies joined in the funeral procession, which was witnessed practically by nearly all of the population of Rome. Several orations were delivered before the body was placed on the train.

Signor Cavallotti was killed in a duel with swords on Sunday afternoon, fought with Deputy Macola, editor of the Gazetta di Venezia.

QUEEN VICTORIA INDISPOSED.

Her Departure for Nice Postponed for a Day—Panic in London.

WINDSOR, England, March 8.—The departure of Queen Victoria for Nice to-morrow has been postponed, owing to her indisposition. Her Majesty did not take her usual drive yesterday, kept to her room, and dined in her room yesterday evening.

The private secretary of the Queen, Sir Arthur Bigge, telegraphed at noon to-day, in reply to inquiries on the subject, that the indisposition of her Majesty was not serious and that she felt better to-day.

In spite of her indisposition, the Queen was able to hold a Privy Council yesterday, and it is now understood that her departure for the South of France has only been postponed for one day.

All kinds of exaggerated rumors were in circulation to-day regarding Queen Victoria's health, but apparently she is only suffering from a slight cold.

The report on the Stock Exchange that international complications had caused the postponement of her Majesty's departure for the South of France caused a brief semipanic in the consol market. The Queen was able to drive out this afternoon.

PARIS, March 8.—President Faure, it is said, will meet Queen Victoria on her way to Cimiez and will discuss with her Majesty the West African complications between France and Great Britain.

SALVIATI COMMITS SUICIDE.

Well-Known Venetian Glass and Mosaic Artist Ends His Life.

LONDON, March 8.—Salviati, the well-known Venetian glass and mosaic artist, who has branches of his business at New York and elsewhere, and who executed the mosaics in St. Paul's Cathedral, committed suicide on Friday evening.

Luigi Salviati was the best-known artist in mosaic and Venetian glassware in Italy. He was born about fifty years ago near Naples. As a boy he was apprenticed to the glass blowers' trade in Naples, and then went to Venice, where he started a small mosaic factory of his own. He became a designer of great skill, and conceived many [illegible] in glass making, particularly in [illegible] china and in the mosaic work of [illegible] windows. His process for producing [illegible] tints and shades in the same piece [illegible] invented in the early seventies. Later [illegible] was able to employ different colors [illegible] same piece with wonderful skill [illegible] mold definite designs while the glass [illegible]. For several years past he has [illegible] hard at work perfecting this process. [illegible] asserted that before long he would be [illegible] to produce upon a single sheet of [illegible] figures and scenes in colors as well [illegible] is now done by piecing. Perhaps the process is deemed impossible [illegible], and it is thought that Salviati's [illegible] application to his hobby may have [illegible] his mind. Salviati had branch [illegible] in Naples, Paris, and London. In [illegible] York his correspondents were Errico [illegible] and Nathan and Isidor Straus. [illegible] greatest work is the restoration of the [illegible] of San Marco, in Venice.

[illegible] Naval Measure Passed.

[illegible], March 8.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day unanimously [illegible] the entire shipbuilding programme [illegible] in the estimates for 1898.

[illegible]

LONDON, March 8.—The Daily Mail announces this morning that the action of the Alliance Assurance Company against Sir Tatton Sykes has been settled out of court by Sir Tatton paying the full amount advanced to Lady Sykes on the security of his signature.

The case was similar to the recent sensational Sykes-Jay case, in which Jay sought to recover from Lady Sykes the sum for £15,870 ($79,350) loaned her in 1896 on the security of notes apparently signed by Sir Tatton, which he repudiated on the ground that the signatures were forged. By paying the debt in the present litigation, Sir Tatton Sykes inferentially withdraws the allegation of forgery.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

They Provide for Three New Battleships and Other Vessels.

LONDON, March 8.—The British naval estimates were issued to-night. They increase the expenditure by £1,440,400, ($7,202,000,) increase the personnel of the navy by 6,340 men, and provide for the building of three new battleships, four armored cruisers, and four sloops-of-war.

The total number of war vessels now in course of construction includes twelve battleships, sixteen first-class cruisers, six second-class cruisers, ten third-class cruisers, six sloops-of-war, four twin-screw gunboats, and forty-one torpedo boat destroyers. The estimates also provide for the building of a new royal yacht.

NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS.

According to the Latest Reports Last Night the Republicans Are Generally Victorious.

TRENTON, March 8.—Township and borough elections in this State to-day in most instances attracted only a light vote. The reformers won in Camden, and in many places the Democrats made gains and won victories, but the reports to-night indicate that the Republicans have been generally victorious.

The towns in this county, outside of Trenton, elected Freeholders and town officers. Every town in the county went solidly Republican.

CAMDEN, March 8.—After a fight running over three years this city has been captured by the reformers. Cooper B. Hatch was elected Mayor by a plurality of 1,532. The reformers also elect the Recorder and eight out of the ten Councilmen. This evening during a dispute over politics Daniel Hughes was shot and dangerously injured by a man named Day.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 8.—Mayor F. P. Stoy, candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket, was defeated by Judge Joseph Thompson, Democrat, by at least 500. The result on the balance of the ticket is in doubt.

LONG BRANCH, March 8.—Not one-seventh of the total vote was cast. The Republicans placed no ticket in the field. John Guire was elected Freeholder, George W. Brown Township Committeeman, and Eugene Britton Justice of the Peace. Ten thousand dollars was voted for roads.

HACKENSACK, March 8.—Incomplete returns late to-night indicate that the Republicans will control the County Board. In Palisade Township, Joseph Craig is believed to have beaten A. C. Demarest. Jacob Bauer was elected Village Commissioner here. His opponent, C. E. Eckerson, was reported to be unfavorable to the building of trolley roads. It is now thought franchises will be granted.

PLAINFIELD, March 8.—North Plainfield Township's election was very quiet. The Republican nominees had no opposition. In the Borough of Dunellen the only contest was for Councilman. Frank Wynkoop, Republican, was elected. All the other positions were filled by Republicans.

RUTHERFORD, March 8.—In Rutherford Borough the Republicans elected David Bossman and S. T. Davy Councilmen and Edwin C. Abbott Tax Collector. Jacob Rohrback, also Republican, was elected Assessor. George Ruckstuhl, supported by both Democrats and citizens, was elected Borough Recorder. In East Rutherford John Van Roden, Republican, was elected Freeholder by 9 majority. James Tolleson, the Independent candidate, claims to have evidence that workers for Van Roden paid $2 each for fourteen votes, and says he will apply for the arrest of the fourteen voters and their bribers.

BOUND BROOK, March 8.—The fight was warm between the Philadelphia and New York Traction Company and the Brunswick Traction Company. Both companies had avowed candidates in the field. Almost every vote in the borough was polled. The Philadelphia and New York company's candidates—William Taylor, Howard Moore, and William Smalley, were elected by two majority. When the result was announced the winners began to celebrate with a brass band, fireworks, and free drinks.

MORRISTOWN, March 8.—The Morris County Board of Freeholders may be a tie again. Chatham elects a Republican, Chester a Democrat, Jefferson a Republican, Roxbury a Democrat, Mendham a Democrat, and Randolph, Passaic, Washington, and Hanover, Democrats. Morristown, Dover, and some of the borough Freeholders hold over.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 8.—In Bradley Beach Borough William Larrabee, Republican, and Charles Bogart, Citizens, were elected Councilmen. Jerome R. Muddell, Citizen, was elected Justice of the Peace and A. L. Jones, Republican, Commissioner of Appeals.

FREEHOLD, March 8.—The vote was very light. The Republicans gained one in the Board of Freeholders. The new board will stand eleven Democrats and seven Republicans.

MOUNT HOLLY, March 8.—The Republicans will have their big majority in the board increased. In many townships the Democrats did not make nominations.

LIQUEFACTION OF AIR.

First Public Experiments Under a New Process Conducted at Adelphi College, Brooklyn.

Prof. W. C. Peckham of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, yesterday gave the first public exhibition of the phenomena of liquid air under a new process in his lecture room at the college. For several weeks the discovery had been known, but not until yesterday were the results made public.

The method of liquefaction is that of T. C. Tripler of Manhattan, and from him Prof. Peckham obtained his materials. The professor explained that the crystals came from the escaping carbon di-oxide coming in contact with the cold of the liquid air. He obtained several gallons of this air, which were brought into his class-room.

"The process by which this air is made," said Prof. Peckham, "is in the main like that used in the manufacture of ice in the skating rinks and other places where artificial cold must be developed. For years many scientists have searched for the absolute zero, but in vain. The announcement had been made that at 273 degrees Centigrade, below zero, equal to 460 degrees Fahrenheit, all heat would cease. Now about 330 degrees Centigrade in liquid oxygen has been reached.

"The first scientists to liquefy oxygen did so at the cost of $2,500 a quart. The present inventor has recently discovered a method to produce it at a nominal cost with a forty horse-power engine. He can make from two to three gallons an hour. The process he uses consists of compressing air three times in succession to 60, 300, and 2,000 pounds to the square inch, and cooling it each time by passing cold water over the pipes in which it is contained.

"Then the air is allowed to escape in a fine jet from the end of the pipe in which it is under pressure, and allowed to expand. It passes along back over and around the pipe through which it has come. This produces an intense cooling of the gas in the inner pipe. Repeated three times over, this expansion cools the air below the point of liquefaction, it ceases to be a gas and becomes a liquid. As soon as it comes out it begins to boil violently until the air about it is frozen and cool, when it, of course, ceases to boil."

A number of experiments were conducted, at the conclusion of which Prof. Peckham said he regarded the discovery as one of the most important of the age, and that it means a great deal in a practical way in the production of cold.

[illegible]

A meeting of the old stockholders of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House for the purpose of discussing an offer made by John B. Schoeffel, representing a syndicate in Boston, to purchase the Tremont Theatre, one of the assets of the late firm.

There were present Edward Lauterbach, George L. Rives, Frank V. Strauss, and Fred Rullman.

Mr. Lauterbach informed those present that an offer had been received from Mr. Schoeffel, the only one thus far, and said that in his opinion he didn't think the stockholders desired to take the responsibility of disposing of the property.

A committee of three was appointed to consider the proposition and endeavor to secure other bids and report to the stockholders at some future time for definite action.

Mrs. Moore-Lawson's Song Recital.

Mrs. Corinne Moore-Lawson, who has for some time been favorably known as a singer, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf Hotel. Her programme consisted of Handel's "Oh, Had I Jubal's Lyre," a sixteenth century "Norwegian Shepherd's Song," Bishop's "Love Has Eyes," Purcell's "Nymphs and Shepherds," a group of five songs by Robert Franz, two folk-songs arranged by Bungert, Franz Ries's "Trennung" and "Die Blauen Frühlingsaugen," E. A. MacDowell's "Thy Beaming Eyes," "Midsummer Lullaby," and "The Robin Sings in the Apple Tree," Horatio W. Parker's "Love is a Rover" and "Song of the Three Little Birds," and Arthur Bird's "In the Merry Blossom Time."

The audience room was well filled, and the singer was heartily applauded. Mrs. Moore-Lawson's voice is one of good quality, but it was not always true to the pitch yesterday. Nevertheless, she sang with taste and played her own accompaniments neatly.

Agnes Sorma Arrives.

Agnes Sorma, the German actress who comes to this country to appear under the management of Heinrich Conreid at the Irving Place Theatre, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, accompanied by her husband, Baron Minotto, and their child, a handsome boy, six years old. The party went to the Hotel Netherland. Mme. Sorma said that her return to this country seemed as if she was coming home to her native land. Her trip over was an exceedingly pleasant one.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Elizabeth Robins has postponed her production of "Hedda Gabler" from March 21 to March 28.

William Barry, the Irish comedian, is seriously ill in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn. His health broke down some time ago.

W. H. Crompton will not go to London with "The Heart of Maryland" company, but will remain in the cast of "The Conquerors," and John W. Jennings will go in his stead.

The next play at the Bijou will be "The Man from Mexico," with Willie Collier in the principal part. After Easter a new play called "An Old Coat" will be put on for a run.

Charles B. Dillingham received a letter yesterday from Sarah Bernhardt in which she says that the recent operation upon her proved successful, and she would begin acting again about April 1.

Major Pond announces two more appearances of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne at the Lyceum Theatre. Next Monday afternoon at 3:30 he will give his first lecture on "The Second Coming of the Ideal," and Tuesday afternoon, March 15, he will give another series of readings from his poems and "Prose Fancies."

Beginning with to-morrow, Mr. Burton Holmes will give the last three lectures of this year's Lenten matinées at Daly's Theatre. The subject will be "More about Japan." This will be the last appearance of Mr. Holmes in New York until next season, when he will again be at Daly's Theatre during the Lenten season with five lectures upon new subjects, the material for which he will go abroad to gather in April.

The body of Henry M. Pitt the actor, who committed suicide in his apartments, at 221 West Thirty-eighth Street on Monday, was removed to an undertaker's establishment yesterday. His widow, who was in Philadelphia at the time of his death, has arrived in the city. The funeral will take place this morning at the rooms of the Actors' Fund, and the Rev. Dr. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration will officiate. The interment will be at Evergreens.

David Bispham, Julie Opp, Perry Averill, Yvonne de Treville, Mrs. Walcot, and Mrs. Whiffen appeared again at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon in "Adelaide," a one-act piece said to have been taken from the German by Br. Bispham. There was much merit of pictorial composition and some sort of dramatic force in Mr. Bispham's portrayal of the deaf composer, and Miss Opp was, as usual, beautiful in her plastic expression. The play is odd, and does not seem to get at the heart of its subject. In the preceding Beethoven concert the lovely voice of Marguerite Hall was heard in the Scotch songs. Sam Franko conducted a small orchestra bravely through the E flat major septet and the "Egmont" overture.

EXPRESSMAN AND $10,000 GONE.

Money Was Sent by a Cleveland (O.) Bank to a Bank at Akron.

ORRVILLE, Ohio, March 8.—The night agent of the Adams Express Company at this place is missing. It is alleged he took away with him an express package containing $10,000. This package of money was sent by a Cleveland bank to a bank in Akron, but as the train on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad on Saturday night is what is called the theatre train and runs three hours late, leaving Cleveland at 11:30 P. M., there was no express agent at the Akron office, and the package was carried through to this place.

On Monday the day agent here received a message asking information concerning this package of money, and what had become of it, and he immediately informed them that he knew nothing of it; also that the night agent, Charles Cutten was missing. The Adams Express Company offer a reward for Cutten's capture.

ALBERT STEINKE DISAPPEARS.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Albert Steinke, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the John D. Zernitz Company, 210 Madison Street, is missing. His disappearance has precipitated the failure of the corporation, whose finances he has directed for years. Judgments by confession aggregating $17,512, were entered in the Circuit Court today by the company, which is a wholesale dealer in toys and druggists' sundries. The company has tried for some time to get Steinke's annual report, but without success. The books are in bad condition, and Steinke's house is mortgaged. His wife does not know his whereabouts.

GOLD BRICK MAN SENTENCED.

BOSTON, March 8.—John Reed of Plainfield, N. J., an individual who has been considered a successful "gold brick" worker, who was able to furnish such heavy bail a few months ago, only to default and be recaptured in Philadelphia, was to-day sentenced to not more than five nor less than four years in the State Prison.

Sentence was passed by Judge Bishop, in the Middlesex Superior Court, at East Cambridge, upon the conviction of Reed under an indictment charging him with the larceny of $1,200 from Selma D. Hardy, a Framingham farmer. There are five cases of alleged bunco against Reed, one other in Middlesex County, one in Plymouth, two in Worcester, and one in Franklin.

FLAMES AT A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Fred Murray, William Brindle, and James J. Darling of Engine No. 17, in Ludlow Street, were partially overcome while fighting a fire last night in the four-story brick building at 267 Grand Street, and had to be helped to the open air by their comrades. The building is occupied on the ground floor and the two lofts above by David Cohen, the owner, and a dealer in hats and wholesale millinery.

He lives with his family on the top floor. At the time of the discovery of the fire by Detectives Neil, Burke, and Byrnes of the Eldridge Street Station the Cohen family were celebrating the birthday of the younger daughter, Miss Bell Cohen.

The home was filled with friends, old and young. The three detectives carried down several children, and the older people took refuge on the roof. No one was injured. The fire was confined to the cellar, and the damage is said to be $2,000. The blaze started in some rubbish in the cellar, just how is not known.

[illegible]

Albert Leopold, Nephew of the King and Heir Presumptive, to Tour This Country.

WILL STUDY MANUFACTURES

He Will Go This Morning to Washington, and Will Be Entertained at Dinner by President McKinley and Vice President Hobart.

Prince Albert Leopold of Belgium arrived yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Southampton, accompanied by his suite, consisting of Court Physician Dr. Charles Melis, Lieut. Col. Jungbluth of the Belgian Army, his aide de camp, and two servants.

At Quarantine the Prince was met by Comte de Lichtervelde, Belgian Minister to the United States; Gen. Wesley Merritt and staff, and Consul General Henri W. T. Mali, on the revenue cutter Hudson.

The Belgian Minister was the first to greet him, and then Gen. Merritt came aboard to pay his respects. After exchange of compliments, the Prince said to Gen. Merritt: "Kindly convey my thanks to the President for having sent you here to meet me." Gen. Merritt looked embarrassed, and after a painful silence remarked: "With your kind permission, Prince, I will return by the same boat I came." Prince Albert bowed his permission, and the General withdrew.

It was quite plain that the Prince was a little uneasy and nervous. When he received Gen. Merritt, he was clad in a dark-blue serge suit, and held a steamer cap in his hand, which he twisted continually. He apologized to the officers, who were in full dress uniform, for his costume, but explained that he had not expected an official reception on board.

His Personal Characteristics.

The Prince is a well-built, handsome young man of twenty-two, fully six feet tall, and proportionately broad. He is clean-shaven, and has the features of his uncle, King Leopold II. His hair is ash blond, and he wears glasses. His knowledge of English is exceedingly limited, but he speaks almost perfect French.

One of his first remarks to Count Lichtervelde was that he was struck by the entire absence in class distinction, which he noticed not only in the manner of the Americans he had met on board, but also in their dress and speech.

In an interview, in which the Belgian Minister took an active part, the Prince expressed his delight with the beauties of New York Harbor. He was particularly impressed with the tall buildings that form the background for the view, but remarked that they spoiled the sky line. He said that, though he had never been here before, he felt as if he knew the country very well, as he had made it a subject of special study. The Belgian Minister broke in with:

"Why, Prince, you have no idea of the magnificence and the wonders of this country. Just imagine, here they have such things as natural gas wells."

The Prince looked dubious, and his informant continued:

"Yes, indeed, you bore a hole in the ground to some little depth, and, presto! a volume of gas flows out, and that is the reason they are able to reduce their iron ore so cheaply, because that is the principal use they put the gas to." The Prince smiled several times while the Minister was dilating upon the wonderful achievements of American ingenuity, and then declared that his main object in coming here was to study the manufactures of this country and become familiar with the most recent improvements in electrical apparatus.

For that purpose he intends to visit the principal manufacturing centres, and will go as far west and south as he can between now and July, when he expects to return to his home. He goes to Washington this morning, and will be presented to President McKinley by the Minister. He will be entertained at dinner this week by the President and Vice President.

He refused to discuss the present situation of Spanish affairs, saying that he took no interest in politics at present. He preferred to speak of literature instead, and in that connection said that he was heartily in sympathy with the present movement on the part of Belgian writers to revise the old Flemish style of literature. He said he admired Maeterlinck, Cohen, and Darzens, and hoped they would continue in their present efforts.

It was originally intended to place at the disposal of the Prince a United States Army officer to accompany him on the trip through this country, but he refused this courtesy on the ground that it would look too much like protection.

Some difficulty was experienced in docking the big ocean liner, and it was long after 2 o'clock before the passengers could get off. At the pier in Hoboken a large concourse of people assembled, and several countrymen of the Prince gave him a rousing cheer as he landed. As soon as he came on shore he entered with his suite an open barouche and was driven to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he occupies the handsome suite known as the State apartments. He registered under the name "Count de Rethy," his incognito while traveling.

Prince Albert Leopold Clement Marie Meinrod is a son of the Count of Flanders and a nephew of King Leopold, whom he is expected to succeed on the throne. His father is the heir to the throne, but is said to have announced his intention of abdicating in Prince Albert's favor in the event of King Leopold's death without male issue.

The Prince was born in Brussels April 5, 1875. His elder brother, Prince Baldwin, died in a mysterious manner in 1891. Some reports had it that he had been killed in a duel, others that he had committed suicide, and still others that he died of pneumonia.

Prince Albert is a Captain in the Belgian Grenadiers and an honorary member of the Second Regiment, Prussian Dragoons. He has the decoration of a Knight of the Order of the Golden Eagle, besides numerous other minor decorations. While finely educated, he is not a brilliant man, being rather slow of thought and much given to quiet study. He bears an excellent reputation in his native land, and is reported to be engaged to Princess Clementine of Orleans. He is an ardent bicyclist and all-around sportsman.

COLLEGES AND INTEMPERANCE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 8.—The General Assembly Temperance Committee, at a meeting here to-day, declared war against Princeton University. The committee has sent out 7,000 blanks to all home Presbyteries, and a circular letter to the Chairmen of the Presbyterian temperance committees relating to drinking in Princeton and another university, understood to be Yale. The circular reads in part as follows:

"It is most important to all our church courts to faithfully forewarn parents of the temptations that beset their sons as they enter upon college life. In view of the pronounced utterances in behalf of total abstinence and against the saloon, it has been generally regarded as a matter of course that colleges would be clearly found on the Christian side of this question, when their Faculties and management are made up of professed Christians, but recent developments have occasioned a rude disturbance of this fond dream.

"The fact has been brought to notice regarding one great university that the section of the city where its buildings are located is infested with many saloons, and yet no effort is made nor desire expressed to suppress them. In the immediate vicinity of another institution a liquor bar has been maintained for several years which could only have secured license by the aid of a number of the college professors who signed its petition. The university still numbers these men as members of its Faculty with no token of disapproval of their act. Wines are served at college banquets. It is reported that drunken orgies occur among the students.

"Some prominent representatives of one of these institutions seem disposed to welcome the saloon as a helper of educational work, developing the power of resistance in the tempted. The President of another deprecates prohibition as sure to promote vicious rather than virtuous habits."

E. V. W. Rossiter Returns.

Edward V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, returned yesterday from Europe on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Rossiter had a conference in Egypt with Cornelius Vanderbilt, and the railroad and financial worlds are eager to note results in important action.

[illegible] Second Private Concert at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The large ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria was filled with some 1,200 people last night, at the second private concert of the Apollo Club, in its sixth season. The programme was under the direction of William R. Chapman, who fills the same office for this organization as for the Rubinstein Club. The attractions of the chorus of male voices were supplemented by the singing of Miss Lillian Butz, soprano, and the playing of Miss Bertha Bucklin, violinist. Emile Levy acted as accompanist.

The programme was opened with John Hyatt Brewer's "Cavalry Song." This chorus was followed by the Adagio and Perpetuum Mobile from Ries's Third Suite, by Miss Bucklin, who later played an air on the G string by Bach. Miss Butz sang the "Jewel Song" from Gounod's "Faust," and other selections. Heinrich Meyn was to have sung two solos, but his absence was enforced by illness. George Fleming, baritone, sang Massenet's "O casto fior," and Gwilym Miles, a powerful bass, sang, with violin obligato, an ecstasy by Beach, arranged by George R. Ewan.

THE HEIGHTS CLUB OPENED.

A Reception at the New Home in St. Nicholas Avenue.

The Heights Club, composed of residents of Washington Heights, formally opened its spacious new home, at 721 St. Nicholas Avenue, last evening with a reception.

Several weeks ago the club decided to lease the four-story brick house, and it has been elaborately fitted up throughout. Last evening all the rooms, and especially the ladies' reception room, which is furnished and decorated in gold and blue, were artistically banked with palms and cut flowers.

The guests as they arrived were received by the officers and Directors of the club. One of the features of the reception was the exhibition of paintings loaned by Thomas B. Clarke, Chairman of the Art Committee of the Union League Club. Among the pictures were "The Harvest Moon," by George Inness; "Vera Cruz," by Thomas Moran; "Sunday Morning," by W. L. Picknell, and "Music," by Edwin H. Blashfield.

Supper was served at 11 o'clock.

THE JUNIOR BADMINTON CLUB.

One of the periodical tournaments of the Junior Badminton Club started at the Berkeley Armory, on West Forty-fourth Street, early yesterday evening, and lasted until about 11 P. M. Prizes were awarded to the winning team of two couples.

Seven nets were up in the armory and all the courts occupied. A light supper was served to the players. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Trevor, Mrs. Henry, Miss Madge Clarkson, Miss Delafield, Miss Maisie Delafield, Miss Annie A. Sands, Miss Elizabeth Sands, Miss Edith Collins, Miss Sallie Smith, Miss Martha A. Coster, Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, R. Horace Gallatin, Schuyler Schieffelin, S. Schieffelin Stebbins, Spotswood D. Bowers, Walter Rutherfurd, and John T. Wainwright.

SOCIETY NOTES.

A. Pennington Whitehead entertained at dinner at his home, 29 East Seventy-fourth Street, last night.

Miss Ada Webster Ward lectured yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. James W. Pinchot, 2 Gramercy Park.

Some 300 people attended the song recital of Mrs. Corinne Moore Lawson, the soprano, in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop gave a dinner last night of about fourteen covers at their home, 881 Fifth Avenue, for young people. Meteor roses were set in six vases on the table.

Dr. Michael L. Rodkinson celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of his birth with a reception at his home, 54 East One Hundred and Second Street, last night. He received several birthday gifts.

Mrs. Edward M. Knox gave a dinner at her home, 26 East Eighty-third Street, last night, to about fourteen persons. The table centrepiece consisted of American Beauty roses and lilies of the valley.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will commemorate the battle of Lexington, the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of which is on April 19, by a reception in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Miss Sarah C. Very delivered the first of her course of lectures on the "History of Music" at the home of Miss Rosalie Zimmermann, 11 East Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday. The subject was "Survey of the Art," and the course is to benefit the fund started to establish a vacation school at Bloomfield, N. J.

Miss Elizabeth Bioren Duncan lectured on "The Philosophy of the Dance" yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. B. S. Sternberger, 18 West Seventy-second Street, under the patronage of the women of the Saturday Morning Dancing Class. Miss Isadora Duncan danced in illustration of her sister's lecture.

Over two hundred people met in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon to hear Allen G. Waterous, the baritone soloist of Dr. John Hall's church, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, and Miss Saidee Vere Milne, the reader. The audience was most appreciative.

The first of a series of four Tuesday evening organ recitals, given by Will C. MacFarlane, organist of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, took place at the church last night. Mme. Marie Gramm, Miss Eleanor Lienau, Miss Eleanor Stuart Patterson, George A. Chapman, and Theodor Bjorksten assisted.

The event of chief social interest yesterday afternoon was the Shakespeare recital given by Locke Richardson, the reader, in Sherry's large ballroom, before a fashionable audience of some four hundred people. This was the last chance of New York society to hear Mr. Richardson before the Fall, as he is to sail next Tuesday, and the opportunity was not let slip. Mr. Richardson will be the guest of Ambassador Andrew D. White on reaching Germany, his destination.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Koller—Simonson.

The wedding of Miss Lillian Virginia Simonson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Simonson of Port Richmond, and Winfield Ritter Koller of Brooklyn, took place at 8 o'clock last night in the Reformed Church at Port Richmond. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alfred H. Demarest, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. E. O. Keene of Wainsborough, Penn. Miss Ruth Tredwell was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Cornelia Davis, Miss Mollie Williams, Miss Katherine Brewster, and Miss Elizabeth Cunningham of Bayonne, N. J. The best man was Percy H. Martin of Brooklyn. The ushers were T. Irving Simonson, Charles Koller of Reading, Penn.; Dayton Belknap, E. J. Van Pelt, Edward Ammon, Charles Wallace, Washington Scott, Albert Gayan, Herbert Brooks, and Clarence Brewster. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Parsons—Whitehead.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 8.—The social event of the season was the marriage at noon to-day of Miss Mary Battle Whitehead to Edwin Parsons of New York, which took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Whitehead, on Jones Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert White, rector of Christ Church. The bride is the only daughter of George A. Whitehead, who was at one time General Passenger Agent of the Central Railway. The groom is prominent in railway circles, in which he holds large interests. He is the son of Charles Parsons of New York, who controls the street railway system of Savannah.

GLOBE IRON WORKS STRIKE OVER

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8.—After two months' hard fighting, the strike at the shipyards of the Globe Iron Works Company was settled this evening. The result was a complete victory for the company, and the men were compelled to acknowledge a defeat which may mean the complete disintegration of their local union. The surrender was wholly unconditional. The fight for privileges has now given way for a fight for place, and it is every man for himself, without a question of unionism.

The strike in the first place, was against the employment of non-union men on a piece of repair work, and involved several hundred men. The strikers held a very stormy meeting this afternoon, and decided by a narrow majority to give up the strike and return to work. Senator Hanna and his brothers are among the chief stockholders of the company.

PROPERTY OWNERS OBJECT.

A largely attended meeting of the Park Avenue Property Owners' Association was held last evening at 1,303 Park Avenue to protest against the passage of Assembly Bill No. 307, introduced by Assemblyman Marshall, which proposes to give the New York Central Railroad Company the exclusive use of Park Avenue from One Hundred and Tenth Street north to the Harlem River. Mr. Bushby, counsel to the association, made an address, in which he condemned the bill on the grounds that it gives to the New York Central Railroad for nothing what the city has paid this same corporation $800,000 for. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, and a committee will be appointed to go to Albany and oppose the bill.

Mr. Bushby also brought up the matter of the payment of $800,000, which is the city's share of the cost of the Park Avenue improvement. He stated that the law provided for the appointment of a commission of three disinterested property owners whose duty it would be to decide whether this $800,000 should be assessed upon the property adjacent to Park Avenue or upon the city at large. Mr. Bushby took the stand that Park Avenue and the adjacent streets and avenues had not been benefited by the improvement, and that it was unfair to levy this entire amount on the property owners of Harlem. He suggested that steps be taken, and that a mass meeting be held, when the matter could be explained to the interested public, and that an effort be made to have the assessment of $800,000 levied upon the city at large. A motion to this effect was carried.

JAMES DE T. BLACKSTONE DEAD.

On Monday night James de Trafford Blackstone, a Norwich (Conn.) manufacturer, died at his Winter home, in the Castleton, 110 West Fifty-seventh Street, at the age of about fifty years. He had been in ill health for some time.

Mr. Blackstone's death recalls his somewhat romantic reunion with his wife a year ago last February, and the second marriage of the couple after a period of separation lasting twenty years. In the early seventies Mr. Blackstone met and married, in this city, Miss Elizabeth A. Whitaker of Springfield, Mass., who was then attracting some attention on the stage. They lived for a short time in Norwich, and then a disagreement followed, culminating in 1877 in a decree of absolute divorce, which Mrs. Blackstone obtained, on the ground of incompatibility of temper. Two years afterward she married Samuel Sondheim, a merchant of this city, and they went to Yonkers to live. This second match did not prove congenial, and Mrs. Sondheim left her husband eventually and went abroad to devote herself to art. In 1882 Mr. Sondheim procured a divorce from her. Mr. Blackstone married, in London, Miss Annie Rich, who died some time later. Lorenzo Blackstone, J. de Trafford's son by his first wife, is credited with having conceived the idea, upon the death of the second Mrs. Blackstone, of reuniting his parents. Whatever the agency of reconciliation was, they were remarried on Feb. 24, 1897, in Philadelphia.

William Bedlow Beekman.

William Bedlow Beekman, who joined the Stock Exchange in 1865, and was senior partner of W. B. Beekman & Co. of 72 Broadway, died yesterday at Summerville, S. C., in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Beekman was born in New York and was a son of William Fenwick Beekman. He received a common school education, and when a stripling started in business life as a clerk in a Wall Street stock broker's office. His first venture was with his brother, James H. Beekman, as a partner, his other brothers being John N. Beekman and Henry K. Beekman, the latter now a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. James H. Beekman retired from the firm in 1870, and the surviving partner continued the prosperous stock brokery business alone until 1890, when he was joined by Bernard J. Hart, the firm being styled as at present. Mr. Beekman's home was at Perth Amboy. Last Autumn he was ailing and went to Europe to return but slightly improved in health. Shortly after he went south. He is survived by a widow and seven children, four of whom are boys. Mr. Beekman was wholly domestic in his habits, and his life outside his business was passed with his family. He had no club affiliations. He died a Governor of the Stock Exchange. The body will be brought north and buried in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Julia A. Morrell.

Mrs. Julia A. Morrell, widow of Thomas Morrell, the well-known insurance man, died yesterday morning at her residence, 572 Fifth Avenue, after an illness lasting eight days. The deceased was born in this city in 1833. She was a Miss Iucho, and a descendant of the well-known Van Doren family of New Jersey. She was one of the founders of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, and previous to joining it was an active member of Trinity Church. She leaves one son and four daughters. Her eldest son, Francis L. Morrell, was a member of the Stock Exchange. He was killed in 1892 by being thrown from his carriage. One of the daughters is the wife of Lieut. Commander J. D. Jerrold Kelley of the Navy. Funeral services will be held in St. Thomas's Church on Friday at 11 A. M., conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown. The interment will be in the family plot, in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mrs. Robert Mantell.

Mrs. Robert Mantell, known on the stage as Charlotte Behrens, died yesterday morning at the Harrington Hotel, Port Huron, Mich. She had been ill for some time. Mrs. Mantell was formerly the wife of Edward H. Huhn, a theatrical manager. In March, 1896, she obtained a divorce from Mr. Huhn, and on the day following the decision of the courts was married in Chicago to Mr. Mantell, whose leading woman she had been for several years. Mr. Mantell's former wife, who was in Mr. Huhn's company, under the name of Marie Sheldon, had secured a divorce from her husband three years before.

Obituary Note.

CORNELIUS S. CONKLIN, an oyster dealer of the east side, died yesterday at his residence, 430 West Twenty-second Street. He had undergone a surgical operation of a usually harmless nature Sunday night, consisting of the removal of a small tumorous growth from the back of the ear. The shock from the operation was the direct cause of death. The deceased was born in Fall River, Mass., fifty-two years ago. He went into the oyster business with Messrs. Dorlon. In 1875 he associated himself with C. H. Capen at 954 Broadway. He subsequently established a business at 6 East Twenty-third Street, which he continued until his death. He leaves a wife. Funeral services will be held at the residence to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. The body will then be taken to Morris Plains, N. J., where a requiem mass will be said, and then to Morristown, N. J., for burial.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass.
Some new and exclusive
lines of table service.
No. 915 Broadway and No. 36 Murray St., N. Y.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S Lithia Water,
Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlsbad contain more lithium carbonate than any natural lithia water.

There is but one Angostura Bitters—Dr. Siegert's, imported from South America. Beware of the "just as good" dangerous substitutes.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

BEEKMAN.—At Summerville, S. C., on March 8, 1898, William Bedlow, eldest son of the late William Fenwick Beekman and Catharine Alexander Neilson, in the 57th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAWE.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 8, 1898, Clotilde G., daughter of the late Mathew and Mary A. Hawe of Albany, N. Y.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

JEWETT.—At Augusta, Ga., on Sunday, March 6, Hugh J. Jewett of Maryland, in the 81st year of his age.
Funeral services at Zanesville, Ohio, on Wednesday morning, March 9.

KINNAN.—March 7, 1898, Margaret Jane Ostrander, widow of the late Alexander P. Kinnan, and daughter of the late Cornelius V. B. Ostrander.
Funeral will be held at the residence of her son, 390 West 78th St., on Thursday at 10 A. M.

MAHAN.—On March 8, Jane Mahan, widow of Capt. James W. Mahan, in her 86th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from The Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Thursday, March 10, at 11 A. M.

MORRELL.—On Tuesday morning, March 8, 1898, at her late residence, No. 572 5th Av., Julia A., widow of Thomas Morrell.
Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, corner 53d St. and 5th Av., on Friday, March 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WORRALL.—On Monday, March 7, Lawrence Worrall, at his residence, 11 West 83d St.
Funeral at All Saints' Church, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., at 1 o'clock Wednesday, 9th inst.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 48 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

[illegible] OF "BATHHOUSE" [illegible]

CHICAGO, March 8.—The Republicans and other opponents of the celebrated Alderman from the First Ward, "Bathhouse" John Coughlin, charge that that statesman in his effort toward re-election is adopting new colonization tactics. It is openly charged that he has secured a number of vessels and barges along the river front and filled them with tramps and transients. Some boats on the lake front are also said to be tenanted by these friends of Coughlin, only waiting for election day to vote for him.

This is the first time that boats have ever been used for this purpose in politics. Coughlin has opened headquarters on Clark and State Streets, where lodgings may be had free. He claims this is a form of his philanthrophy, but his opponents doubt this theory.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 8.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ATKINS, William, 139 W. 28th St.	26	6
BELSKI, Marie, 188 E. 2d St.	45	6
BROOKS, Eliza, 155 E. 88th St.	67	8
BERJONZI, Paolo, 14 Baxter St.	1	7
BROWN, Samuel, 712 E. 144th St.	1	7
BECKER, Catharine, 309 Alexander Av.	37	7
BURNEY, Mary E., 84 E. 104th St.	20	7
BRODERICK, Michael, 84 Washington Place	69	6
BLACKSTONE, James De T., 110 W. 57th St.	50	7
COLEMAN, Mattie, Randall's Island	1	7
CULLAM, James, 179 E. 78th St.	23	6
COHEN, Solomon, 44 Avenue B	42	7
CRAWFORD, Ella J., 3 Clarke St.	1	7
CONKLIN, John J., 173 E. 85th St.	36	5
COTTER, Joseph, 1,011 E. 175th St.	6	6
CRAMER, Lizzie, 682 E. 158th St.	46	6
CHARLES, C. Crow, 239 E. 79th St.	37	6
CLARK, Bridget, Almshouse	33	6
CONKLIN, Cornelius S., 430 W. 22d	52	8
DAVIS, Emily E., 27 W. 26th St.	78	7
DAVIS, Wolf, 33 Orchard St.	67	6
DONNELLY, Catharine, 530 W. 39th	35	6
DONOHUE, Maria, 171 Amst'dam Av.	20	7
ELLER, Charlotte A., 1,947 7th Av.	53	7
FINNIGAN, Anna C., 360 W. 119th St.	35	8
FESH, Annie, 549 E. 151st St.	45	7
FINKELSTEIN, Abe, 207 E. 98th St.	1	7
GEIGER, Herman, 167 E. 112th St.	33	6
GALLAGHER, Marie L., 477 4th Av.	38	6
DEDDES, Charles R., 2,217 8th Av.	31	6
GIBBONS, Mary, Riverdale	70	4
GOEHL, Monanna, 614 E. 150th St.	59	6
GROSCH, Jacob, Inwood Av.	59	5
GARRISON, Samuel W., King's Bridge	44	5
GOTTHELF, Samuel, 77 Market St.	1	7
GAYNOR, Andrew A., 519 W. 28th St.	43	7
HOFFMAN, John, Atlantic Hotel	66	7
HART, Kate, 741 1st Av.	1	7
HAMMER, William, 152 E. 4th St.	1	7
HEFELE, Frederick E., 553 E. 156th	22	6
HEINE, Emma M., 319 E. 105th St.	35	6
HENNION, Walter, 218 W. 116th St.	58	5
HART, Jacob, 211 W. 16th St.	70	8
HEEP, William, 1,486 2d Av.	67	7
HISCOCK, Henry S., 43 W. 60th St.	50	8
JOHNSTON, Emily, 715 2d Av.	35	6
JOHNTRY, Emma E., City Island	16	6
KINNAN, Margaret J., Savoy Hotel	84	7
KILEY, Margaret, 334 E. 59th St.	51	7
KAUFMAN, Ignatz, 190 Stanton St.	33	6
KATON, Milton, Foundling Hospital	1	7
LEWIN, Katari, 12 Market St.	13	6
LENON, Julia, 135 E. 50th St.	71	5
LAYDEN, Walter C., 545 E. 134th St.	1	4
LUBALDO, John, 329 E. 106th St.	35	2
LARSEN, Pauline, 14 E. 132d St.	25	6
McKEEVER, George, 514 W. 38th St.	5	6
McCORMACK, Mary, 351 E. 35th St.	42	7
McCLUSKEY, Annie, 584 3d Av.	55	6
McGLOIN, Hannah, 130 Leonard St.	45	8
McKEOWN, Charles, 152 Broadway	65	7
McINTYRE, Walter H., 497 Bergen Av.	29	7
McVADIS, Michael, Riverside Hospital	5	6
McCARTHY, Timothy, 7th Av. and 53d St.	66	7
MADDEN, John, 232 E. 83d St.	6	6
MONTEVERDE, Michaele, 65 Sullivan	82	7
MOFFITT, Thomas, 219 E. 38th St.	4	7
MELVIN, Annie, 231 W. 62d St.	22	7
MAHAN, Jane, Old Ladies' Home	86	8
NELSON, Elizabeth J., 29 Lafayette Place	79	7
NEWBURGER, Barbara, 311 E. 4th	66	7
O'NEILL, Mamie, 169 E. 95th St.	27	6
OTTO, Frederich L., 982 Trinity Av.	64	6
RODGERS, Mary, 319 E. 61st St.	36	8
RUSSO, Domenico, 442 E. 114th St.	1	6
RODGERS, John, 1,987 Clinton Av.	81	6
RYAN, John, William's Bridge	71	4
RIZZO, Teodoro, 511 3d Av.	1	7
RODE, Ida, 2,213 8th Av.	3	7
STEED, Louisa C., 235 W. 38th St.	29	7
SIMONS, James A., 158 E. 126th St.	22	5
SYMS, John, 195 2d Av.	35	7
SEGAL, Fannie, 60 E. 4th St.	28	7
STATES, Joseph, 35 W. 65th St.	39	7
SHAY, Alice, 158 Cherry St.	66	6
STACK, Michael, St. Joseph's Hosp.	43	6
SIMON, Philip, 813 E. 85th St.	32	6
STIMPSON, William, 84 Irving Place	87	6
SARDO, Rosina, 341 E. 119th St.	1	7
TURNER, Augusta, 161 E. 115th St.	73	7
TROIANO, Carmine, 242 Mulberry St.	4	7
THOMPSON, Henrietta H., 120 W. 3d	56	8
TOWNSEND, Ida H., 55 W. 105th St.	39	8
VOLLENS, Marcia, 248 Elizabeth St.	1	5
WALSH, Bridget, 345 W. 38th St.	4	5
WILLESTEIN, Freda, 652 E. 173d St.	2	6
WHEELS, Henry, 224 E. 23d St.	24	7
WOOLFORD, Casper, 107 W. 105th St.	61	7

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
AUSTIN, Amelia A., 268 S. 4th St.	74	6
ASHLEY, Thomas, 72 Nelson St.	1	7
BOHTE, Marie E., 174 Lee Av.	58	7
BYRNE, Susan, 177 Concord St.	63	6
BOLTE, Emma L. L., 255 9th St.	20	7
BLISS, Clara, 403 3d St.	72	5
BOTHWICK, Kenneth, 267 Court St.	9	7
BRADLEY, Charles, 1,683 Bergen St.	2	6
CAMPBELL, Alice, 1,071 Myrtle Av.	16	6
CRANE, T. A., 333 56th St.	41	6
CONNORS, Joseph, Memorial Hosp.	18	5
CARPENTER, Margaret B., 379 Macon St.	87	6
COPE, Katharina, 208 Van Buren St.	1	7
DOLAN, J., St. Catharine's Hosp.	87	6
DITTMAR, L. J., 215 N. 10th St.	23	5
DOYLE, Fannie, 20 2d St.	41	6
DUNN, Elizabeth, Schenectady Av. and Butler St.	3	6
FESCANO, James, 234 Prospect St.	1	6
FERN, Elizabeth, 209 S. 5th St.	16	6
GILBOY, J. A., 91st St. and 3d Av.	29	7
GREER, J. W., 252 Rutledge St.	37	6
GREPPNER, Helmuth, Home for Aged	67	7
GEDNEY, Margaret M., 371 5th St.	85	7
GUIDA, Assunta, 108 Mimlay St.	3	7
GARDE, Ellen C., 66 Sands St.	89	6
HARRIGAN, M., 166 Crystal St.	82	6
HETLER, Margaret, 545 Morgan Av.	58	6
HAYES, C. W., 84 Johnson Av.	1	7
HOFFMAN, Christina, 38 Meeker Av.	75	7
HESSEL, Miles, Hemlock, near Belmont Av.	1	6
JONES, John W., 136 N. 4th St.	53	5
KOWARTH, C. L., 355 Bushwick Av.	34	6
LARSEN, Lena, Kings County Hosp.	28	5
LUDWIG, Josephine, Ashford and Fulton Sts.	1	8
LARKIN, Peter, 108 Floyd St.	45	5
LINTON, John, Long Island State Hosp.	63	8
MILLS, Nelson, Long Island State Hosp.	19	7
MURPHY, John, 237 67th St.	1	6
MATHEWS, Julia W., 500 State St.	56	7
MAY, Thomas E., 549 Marcy Av.	1	6
MALONE, Annie, 24 Clinton Av.	43	7
McELROY, Veronica, 388 Pacific St.	18	6
McKAY, A., 13 St. Andrew's Place	52	5
McILROY, John, 45 Columbia Place	27	8
NOBLE, Margaret, 719 Grand St.	75	6
NULTY, F. P., 997 3d Av.	24	5
NIDDS, S. M., 223 McDonough St.	30	5
O'BRIEN, Ellen, 1,367 Atlantic Av.	1	7
O'CONNOR, Bridget, St. Peter's Hosp	39	6
PATTERSON, L. M., 318 Pulaski St.	2	7
SMITH, W., 77 N. Henry St.	2	6
SIMON, Melaine, 183 Humboldt St.	71	6
SINCLAIR, Margaret L., 123 Vanderbilt Av.	87	6
TWIZELL, Beatrice, 144 Navy St.	4	8
VAIL, Paul D., 75 E. 4th St.	36	6
WHITE, Louisa, 321 Hannon St.	12	6
WILLIAMS, Katherine P., 163 Meserole St.	12	6
WOLF, P., E. Parkway & Hopkinson Av.	59	6

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S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary.

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hereby gives notice that on April 1st, 1898, it will redeem all of its outstanding First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds at 105 per cent. and accrued interest at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of New York, in accordance with Subdivision Eighth of Article I. of its First Mortgage, and that interest on these bonds will cease on that date.

After March 1st, 1898, above-mentioned 6 per cent. bonds may be exchanged at the office of Moran Brothers, No. 68 William Street, New York, for First Mortgage Bonds of the same Company, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum. Coupons of $30 each, due April 1st, 1898, from bonds so exchanged, will be paid without rebate at the time of exchange.

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March 8th, 1898.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of SEAGER & BRAMLEY for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business in this city. New York correspondents: Messrs. Moore & Schley.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Yesterday's net changes at the end of business were largely on the side of advances. Relatively few stocks made substantial losses, and in each case where quotations did drop a point or more, some exceptional circumstances seemed to cause it. The market was, however, hardly to be judged by the mere showing of final prices compared with the closing figures of the day before. Irregularity marked its course throughout most of the day. Feverishness was still a marked feature of transactions upon the Stock Exchange. But so sharp was the slump on Monday that yesterday a rally was easily brought about, for the short interest scattered through the whole market was in nervous evidence.

⁂

Especially was the market helped sentimentally by an announcement—for a time getting much attention—representing that through the intervention of Great Britain's good offices there was to be, after all, an amicable settlement effected of the American-Spanish snarl.

Sensational news there was in plenty as to warship purchases, the transportation of ammunition, the enlistment of soldiers and sailors, and volcanic outbursts from statesmen at home and at Madrid. But the extraordinary abundance of such news on Monday seemed yesterday to render similar stuff ineffective in the market. News of the Congressional oratory attending the passage of the $50,000,000 appropriation bill was not heard in Wall Street until after the market had closed for the day.

⁂

Such improvement as appeared in the market was pretty generally distributed through the general list. Where stocks gained the results seemed to be due to their own strength, to a natural tendency to rebound from overmuch pressure. There was yesterday no more than on other recent previous days disclosure anywhere of efforts upon the part of bull interests to help the market upward.

⁂

One of the influences in the situation appears in the apparent tendency of some important interests suddenly to show anxieties they have not hitherto made public. Among those now extending ultra conservative counsel are some who have till now been inclined to dismiss talk of actual hostilities between the United States and Spain as ridiculous.

⁂

More foreign gold comes this way. The ease in money does not disappear as bear traders have been predicting, though loans on time are at somewhat stiffer rates. In every business quarter the record continues encouraging.

⁂

Government bonds were weak. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 109⅝, a decline of 2¼; $200 do, at 109½; $25,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 122½, a decline of 1⅝, and $30,000 do, coupon, at 122¼@122, a decline of 3 per cent.

⁂

In State bonds, $4,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, sold at 69, a decline of 1¼; $1,000 Alabama, Class A, at 108½, and $1,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s at 89, the latter a decline of ⅛.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	3	Michigan Central	⅛
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	National Lead	⅝
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	⅛	National Lead pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	N. J. Central	1
A., T. & S. F.	⅛	N. Y. Central	1
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	2¼
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Canada Southern	1	North. Pacific	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	North. Pacific pf.	⅝
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	Oreg. Short Line	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	½
Consol. Gas	1⅝	Peop. Gas, Chicago	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	St. Jo. & G. Island	½
Gen. Electric	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Hawaiian Sugar	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Illinois Central	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Illinois Steel Co.	1	Union Pacific Ry.	1⅛
Laclede Gas	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	U. Pac., all in. pd.	⅞
Manhattan Con	1¼	West. U. Tel.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Central Pacific	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2¾
Iowa Central pf.	2	Pullman Car	1
Missouri Pacific	½	St. P., M. & M.	6
Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	1⅝	Wabash pf.	½

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Denver & R. G. 4s	2	M. Pacific con	1
D. & I. Range 1st	2¾	Rio G. W. 4s	1¼
Erie prior lien	1½	San A. & A. Pass 4s	1
M. & T. 1st 4s	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. U. Gas 5s	1¼	Des M. Union 1st	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s	2	Int. & G. N. 2d	4
Cen. of Ga. pf., inc.	2¾	Met. Ele. 1st	1½
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1¼
Col. Mid. con. 4s. all paid	3	Or. Imp. Con., 5th in. paid	2¼
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $45 paid	2	Or. Short Line 6s	2
D. & R. G. Imp. 5s	2¾	South. C. & Ga. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on coal loans at 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 1@2 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $150,264,995; balances, $8,482,749; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $357,148.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 3 per cent. for short and 2 15-16@3 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were ½c. lower at $4.82½ for sixty days and unchanged at $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¼@$4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94 9-16@94⅝, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount@par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were stronger in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, 1⅝, to 59⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅛, to 53; St. Paul, 1, to 94½; Atchison, ⅛, to 11⅞; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 102½; Reading, ⅛, to 9¼, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 36. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 84⅝. British Consols declined 3-16, to 111 5-16 for money, and ¼, to 111⅛, for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 104f 25c, and exchange on London was 25f 30c. In Berlin, exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 169.80, in Lisbon at 48⅛, and in Rome at 105.27.

R. V. HARNETT & CO.'S SALE.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 10 shares Chicago & Alton Railroad Company common, $100 each, at 150 per cent.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at [illegible], against [illegible] in the preceding week and [illegible] in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $81,615,215, against $70,127,[illegible] in the corresponding period last year.

GOVERNMENT BONDS DOWN.

Government bonds had another day of weakness yesterday. The new 4s, coupon, sold at 122, a decline of 3 points from the last previous sale, on March 3. This, however, was a decline of only ½ from the closing bid of Monday. The new 4s, registered, declined 3⅛ points from the last sale, on March 5, selling at 122½. The old 4s, registered, sold at 109⅝, a decline of 2¼ points from the last sale, Feb. 25.

Government bond authorities state that there have been large blocks of the securities hanging over the market for some time past and that the weakness shown has been due largely to this. Most of these offerings are said to have now been absorbed.

THREE STANDARD STOCKS.

Many indications are to be found showing that the conservative and financially strong contingent of Wall Street's speculators are making ready for an early resumption of the interrupted bull movement. These preparations seem to centre chiefly in Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Northwest. Those commission houses whose clientele is made up largely of what Wall Street calls "solid people" have been buyers of the better class of stocks, and particularly of these three, and it is likely that in the bull market, which seems assured in the near future, that group will outrank in advances the majority of railroad stocks.

MORE GOLD FOR IMPORT.

The engagement of another $1,225,000 gold for importation was announced yesterday. This brings the total engaged since Feb. 25 up to $11,025,000. Exchange authorities are inclined to look for further engagements of small amounts until the war scare has died out to some extent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S DIVIDEND.

The Executive Committees of the various Vanderbilt lines will hold their meetings to-day, and New York Central's quarterly dividend will, in all probability, be acted upon. Although there has been considerable talk of late regarding an increase in the New York Central dividend rate, it was stated yesterday in Vanderbilt circles that there is no likelihood that such a step will be taken at the present time. If the New York Central management has decided upon an increase in the dividend, it shows wisdom in postponing such action, for, from the Wall Street standpoint, it is an unpropitious season for good news of any kind. The Nebraska maximum rate decision has had practically no effect upon the market.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR PROPHETS.

Sugar Trust Directors met yesterday and declared the usual 3 per cent. quarterly dividend on the common stock. This action was a bitter disappointment to Wall Street prophets, who of late have been persistently predicting that the rate was to be changed. For several weeks past Wall Street has been deluged with tips regarding the Sugar Trust dividend, some representing that it was to be reduced, while others told of an assured "extra." The character of these tips was shown yesterday by the action of the Directors of the company.

Sugar Trust stock showed strength yesterday, selling up to 126. The greater part of the buying apparently was for the short account.

OREGON SHORT LINE STRONG.

Oregon Short Line sold up close to 30 yesterday, making a net gain of 2 points for the day. Throughout the recent smashing times the stock has been notably firm, there having been a steady absorption by the same interests that bought the stock aggressively and ran its price up above 33 a few weeks ago. These buyers have not attempted to push Oregon Short Line up again, but they have been taking all the stock offered. It is understood that announcements regarding the property are being held back awaiting a more favorable time for presenting them to the public. Union Pacific reorganization interests are talking most bullishly on the stock.

TWO GOULD DIVIDENDS.

The declaration of the regular quarterly dividends on Manhattan and Western Union yesterday occasioned no comment on the Street. In both cases the action was as expected.

METROPOLITAN LOST ITS GAIN.

Brokers who have recently been active as purchasers of Metropolitan Street Railway bought and bid up the stock during the first three hours yesterday, running its price up to 145½. When this buying ceased the stock dropped back to 141, and closed there without change from its close on Monday. Selling by traders and by brokers supposed to be acting for politician speculators was responsible for the decline.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SELLING.

Illinois Central recovered to par yesterday, closing at that price. The weakness which the stock has shown of late is understood to have been caused by selling for foreign account, which has been going on for several weeks. Certificates in the names of London people have been delivered in Wall Street within the past few days.

THE PAN-HANDLE STOCKS.

Efforts were made yesterday to depress the Pan Handle stocks—efforts which were, to some extent, successful. The preferred on sales of only 300 shares declined 3 points, while the common, with transactions of about 1,100 shares, lost over a point. The bears have been very much exercised over the strength which the two stocks have been showing recently, despite the general weakness, and they thought they found reason for exultation yesterday in the first drop the stocks have had for some time.

BUSINESS NOT UPSET.

It may be observed that aside from the general expression of regret that trouble may be had with Spain there are no reports that the prospects thus far have injured general business. By this it is meant to speak merely of the material side. Railroad earnings are good, the iron and steel trade is booming, general merchandise business advances, the banks are full of money, the people generally seem to have liquidated much of their indebtedness, sentiment among all classes in the matter of trade is good.

The injury thus far done by the war talk has been for the time being to discourage expansion of capital in new enterprises. Before it is known what money is going to be worth, and while there is a chance for a wide change in this respect, it is but natural that promotions should be at a standstill. But speaking of the country as a whole it is gratifying to feel that if trouble must come commercial interests are in a satisfactory rather than an unsatisfactory condition.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Declaration of the regular Sugar dividends.

Meeting of Omaha Directors. Only routine business transacted.

Statement by John W. Gates, President [illegible] place.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on Manhattan Elevated stock.

Increase of $400,000 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with previous week, and increase of $1,000,000, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Dividend of 1 per cent. declared on Oregon Railway and Navigation preferred stock.

St. Louis Southwestern, Illinois Central, and Louisville and Nashville likely bidders for Little Rock and Memphis at foreclosure sale of latter next month.

Transcontinental passenger rate war waging fiercely.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $632,000 additional Northern Pacific prior lien bonds.

Beginning of the fortnightly settlement in London. Some fears of failures, owing to unsettled condition of market.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rate for long sterling exchange.

Further engagements of gold in Europe for shipment to this city.

Annual meeting Pennsylvania Railroad. Yearly report unanimously adopted.

Regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. declared on Chicago and Northwest preferred stock.

George McLean Irwin, whose Wall Street experience and keenness are undoubted, has issued a book which is attracting Wall Street attention. "Speculation, a Science," is the title, and in entertaining fashion he discusses a wide range of topics related to security market operations.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	201	203
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	83
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div	182	184
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	59	61
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102½	103½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	37	38
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	22½	23½
Malt preferred	72	73
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com	21	22
National Biscuit pref	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	363	368
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	164	166
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Feb.	$11,164	$5,400	
Month	35,742	20,186	
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
4th week Feb.	$28,534	$22,896	$27,157
From Jan. 1	261,208	208,494	206,604
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	687	687	687
Month Feb.	$347,600	$331,528	$289,510
From July 1	2,856,107	2,644,852	2,483,269
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	643
4th week Feb.	$51,000	$45,800	$62,300
Month	198,300	196,200	191,700
From July 1	2,272,581	2,073,331	2,211,415

MISSOURI PACIFIC for year ended Dec. 31—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$24,805,451	$22,011,960	$22,672,004
Operating ex.	17,454,112	16,491,324	17,021,140
Net earnings	7,351,339	5,520,636	5,650,864
Prop. exp. to gross	70⅓	74⅘	75
Total income	8,177,611	6,053,128	6,732,745
Charges	7,682,491	7,314,889	7,322,992
Surplus	495,120	*1,261,761	*590,247

Net in 1894, $5,317,170; in 1893, $5,761,171; in 1892, $4,927,148; in 1891, $6,267,749.
*Deficit.

MOBILE & OHIO for January—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	378,134	322,798	288,426
Operating ex.	248,694	207,561	182,409
Net earnings	124,440	115,237	106,017
Prop. exp. to gross	66%	64%	63%
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,508,507	2,313,325	2,198,759
Net earnings	942,214	879,346	904,930

MADISON GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, (net)—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
January	$5,142	$6,012	Dec. $870
For 10 months	42,568	35,444	Inc. 7,124

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Chatham	294	New York	235
City	350	New York County	800
German American	112	Ninth National	90
Hanover	390	Seaboard National	174
Mechan. & Traders'	100	Second National	450
Mercantile	168	Seventh National	108
New Amsterdam	245		

There were sales of 25 Merchants' at 146 and 25 Park at 282@284, a gain of 4 per cent. since Friday last and 18 per cent. since Feb. 28.

Silver bullion certificates were [illegible] at the Stock Exchange at 54⅝c. [illegible]

Bar silver in London, 25⅞d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,627.44 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03, 100 Breece at .40, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 500 Pharmacist at .06, 100 Portland at .76, 500 Potosi at .21, 1,000 Utah at .10, seller 10.

On the Mining Exchange, 3,000 shares of Justine sold at .05½ buyer 30 @.04½ cash, .05 buyer 3; 1,200 Alamo at .02¾, 1,000 American Flag at .17, 400 Anaconda at .37, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¾, 300 Elkton at .79½, 5,000 Gold Magnet at .004¾ cash, 500 Golden Fleece at .45, 5,000 Jefferson at .04½, 1,500 Mount Rosa at .12½, 1,000 Old Gold at .004¾, 620 St. F. Cariboo at 2.75@2.62½, 94,000 Sentinel at .007@.006¼ buyer 60 @.006@.006¼; 2,000 Union at .11½, 3,000 Work at .02⅝, 500 Yukon at 11⅛ buyer 30.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.70	1.00	.70	1.00
Alta	.12	.18	.12	.18
Belcher	.20	.25	.20	.25
Best & Belcher	.30	.38	.35	.38
Breece	.35	.45	.35	.45
Brunswick	.10	.14	.10	.14
Chollar	.30	..	.30	..
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	.95	.80	.95
Crown Point	.12	.18	.12	.18
Deadwood	..	1.10	..	1.10
El Cristo	..	.06	..	.06
Enterprise Mining Co.	.15	..	.15	..
Father De Smet	.16	.22	.15	.22
Gould & Curry	.15	.28	.15	.28
Hale & Norcross	1.25	..	1.25	..
Horn Silver	1.30	1.45	1.30	1.45
Iron Silver	.40	.50	.40	.50
K'gston & Pemb'ke Iron	.17	.22	.17	.22
La Crosse	.12	..	.12	..
Leadville	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	..
Mexican	.30	..	.30	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Phoenix Gold	.07	.08	.07	.08
Potosi	.15	..	.15	..
Plymouth Consolidated	.08	..	.08	..
Savage	.20	.28	.20	.28
Sierra Nevada	.85	..	.85	..
Standard Consolidated	1.65	1.75	1.65	1.75
Union Consolidated	.25	..	.25	..
Utah	.08	..	.08	..
Yellow Jacket	.20	.29	.20	.29

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	..	..	.80	1.10
Adams Consolidated	..	..	.08	..
Albany G. M. Co.	..	.05	..	..
Belcher	.20	..	.20	..
Best & Belcher	.30	..	.28	..
Breece	.30	..	.35	..
Brunswick Consolidated	.10	..	.10	.14
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.25	..	.27	..
Crown Point	..	..	.15	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.70	..
Comstock Tun. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock Tun. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock Tun. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	..	..	.90	..
Eureka Consolidated	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	1.30	..	1.80	..
Horn Silver	1.25	..	1.25	..
Iron Silver	.41	..	.41	.50
Julia Consolidated	..	..	.01	..
Kingston & Pembroke	..	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	.20	..	..
Leadville, Con	.08	..	..	.10
Little Chief	.15	..	.14	..
Mexican	.28	..	.28	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ophir	.28	..	.40	..
Occidental	1.35	..	1.25	..
Plymouth	.08	..	.08	..
Potosi	.15	..	.15	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf.	..	..	2.00	..
Savage	.20	..	.20	..
Sierra Nevada	.90	..	.90	..
Standard	1.55	..	[illegible]	..
Small Hopes	.90	..	.80	1.00
Utah Consolidated	.30	..	.30	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.20	..	.20	..
Argentum Juanita	.18	..	.18	..
Alamo	.02	..	.02	..
Anaconda	.35	..	.36	..
Cripple Creek Cons	.10	..	.09	..
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	..	.03	..
Gold & Globe	..	..	.02	..
Golden Fleece	.40	..	.40	..
Isabella	.23	..	.20	..
Mollie Gibson	.20	..	.18	..
Mount Rosa	.11	..	.11	..
Pharmacist	.05	..	.05	..
Portland	.74	..	.74	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.10	..	.11	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	..	.17	..	..
Annetta	..	.40	..	.40
Gold Magnet	.004¾	.01	.004½	.01
Japan	2.50	5.00	..	..
Miami	..	.39	..	.39
Pilgrim	.004½	.005½	..	..
Rocky Mountain	.09	.10½	..	.10½
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Waldorf	..	.08	..	..
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12
Alamo	.02	.02¾	..	..
Anaconda	.32½	.35	..	..
Anchoria Leland	.93½	1.00	..	..
Cripple Creek Con	.10½	.11½	..	..
Cannon Ball	.004½	.004½	.004½	.004¾
Elkton	.83	.85	..	..
Garfield Gr.	.06¼	..	.06	..
Golden Fleece	.45	.47	..	..
Isabella	.22½	.22½	.21	..
Jefferson	.05	.07	..	..
Justine	.03¾	.04½	.04	.05
Lillie	.74½	.77	..	..
Mollie Gibson	.20½	.23	..	..
Old Gold	.004¼	.005¾	.004½	..
Portland	.76	.78	..	..
Sentinel	.007	.007¼	.006	.006¼
Tamarack	.005	.008	.004	.008
Union	.12½	.13	..	..
Work M. & M. Co.	.02½	.03¼	..	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.15	.15
Alpha Con	.08	.08
Andes	.09	.09
Belcher	.25	.28
Best & Belcher	.32	.30
Bullion	.08	..
Caledonia	.28	.28
Challenge Con	.26	.25
Chollar	.36	.35
Confidence	.67	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.78	.76
Crown Point	.13	.13
Exchequer	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.17	.18
Hale & Norcross	1.45	..
Julia	.01	.01
Kentuck Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.30	.28
Occidental Con	1.55	1.55
Ophir	.44	.44
Overman	.11	.10
Potosi	.35	.16
Savage	.22	.28
Sierra Nevada	1.00	.96
Standard	1.65	..
Union Con	.34	.33
Utah Con	.10	.09
Yellow Jacket	.26	.23

Silver bars, 55⅛; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 20; telegraph, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2¼	2	2¼
Anaconda	35	40	35	40
Anchoria	85	91	80	90
Argentum	19	20	18½	21
Consolidated	8⅞	9	9½	10
Elkton	78¼	78½	79½	80½
El Paso	6⅝	6⅝	7½	8
Gibson	20½	21	19½	20½
Gold Coin	90⅛	92¼	90⅝	91½
Gold King	54	55	55½	60
Golden Fleece	40	46	44	47
Grouse	5⅜	6	6	6¼
Isabella	19½	20¼	21½	21¼
Jefferson	4¼	5	4	5
Lillie	74½	75	74	75
Matoa	11¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
Moon Archor	97½	99	97½	98
Pharmacist	6	6¼	6	6¼
Portland	77	78½	77½	78
Rawlings	17	18½	18¼	20
Rosa	13	13¼	12¼	13
Union	10¾	11¼	11¼	12¼
Work	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable April 1 at the Central Trust Company of New York and at the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

John Seager and C. A. Bramley, the last named being a member of the New York Stock Exchange, have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Seager & Bramley to transact a general banking, stock brokerage, and investment business in Washington, D. C. The new firm will be the Washington correspondents of Moore & Schley. Mr. Seager is well known both in this city and in Washington, having been for many years private secretary to the Hon. William C. Whitney, and more recently associated in the same capacity with ex-Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont. Mr. Bramley has been with Moore & Schley in the capacity of cashier for ten years past.

[illegible] of the Treasury [illegible]

Available cash balance	[illegible]
Gold reserve	169,577,[illegible]
Net silver	12,[illegible]
United States notes in the Treasury	35,738,180
Treasury notes of 1890	5,430,[illegible]
Total receipts this day	1,517,088
Total receipts this month	7,240,518
Total receipts this year	282,308,451
Total expenditures this day	1,339,000
Total expenditures this month	5,705,000
Total expenditures this year	280,245,225
Deposits in National banks	32,210,607
National bank notes received for redemption	240,926
Government receipts from customs	577,309
Internal revenue	321,682
Miscellaneous	12,489

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of the Brooklyn Trust Co., Executor of the estate of Mary F. Raymond, Dec'd.)
$50,000 Milwaukee & Northern R. R. 1st Consl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. 1913.
$20,000 Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Consld. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. 1939.
$1,000 Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1920.
$31,000 Chic. & Northwestern R'way, 25-year Deb. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$25,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Extn. & Coll. 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.
(By order of Executors.)
$1,000 Rio Grande & West. R. R. 1st Trust Mtge. 4s, 1939.
$6,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. Extn. & Coll. 5s, 1934.
$2,000 Erie R. R. Co. Genl. Lien 3-4 p. c. Bds., 1996.
$4,000 Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. R. R. 1st Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$5,000 Mobile & Ohio R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$1,000 Chic., St. Louis & Pitts. R. R. 5 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bd., 1932.
$4,000 Ches. & Ohio R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$2,000 Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. 5 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1939.
$3,000 Wilkesbarre & Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$1,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 1937.
$5,500 West Shore R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 2361.
30 shs. First National Bank, N. Y.
(By Order of Trustee.)
20 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
8 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. and $57.15 scrip.
$85.72 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. Bond scrip.
$1,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1945.
$1,000 Equitable Securities Co. 4-5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1904.
$30 Equitable Securities Co. 4-5 p. c. Deb. Scrip.
20 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. Pref.
5 shs. Yellow Pine Co. Pref.
5 shs. Yellow Pine Co. common.
10 shs. Empire Mills Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. prefd. (Hypd.)
10 shs. Aetna Insurance Co. of Hartford.
35 shs. Laflin & Rand Powder Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
7 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
5 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
10 shs. Market & Fulton Bank.
20 shs. State Trust Co.
100 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Ave. R. R.
$2,000 Penn. Cordage Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916, Feby, 1898 coups.
$3,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c., (Wheeling Div.,) 1928.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. R. E. Exchange & Auction Room, (Hypd.)
20 shs. Cochran Oler Ice Co. of Baltimore.
50 shs. A. Edmund Hildrick Co., 1st pfd.
$2,000 Richmond R'way & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
92 shs. American District Telegraph Co. (Hypd.)
10 shs. B'klyn Academy Music, (with ticket,) (Hypd)
10 shs. Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
100 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
15 shs. American Horse Exchange, Ltd.
$10,000 Steinway R'way Co. 1st 6 p. c. Gold Bds.
5 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Co.
40 shs. Chatham National Bank.
3 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
50 shs. Chatham National Bank.
6 shs. American Horse Exchange, Ltd.
20 shs. N. J. Savings & Loan Asso. of Jersey City.
15 shs. Bank of America.
5 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
100 shs. American Surety Co.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,

35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of

$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.

Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

Union Pacific Railroad Company Collateral Trust Six Per Cent. Bonds. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

On and after March 11th, 1898, UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Depository of the undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 25th, 1897, will pay, at its office, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, upon surrender of the Certificates of Deposit for Union Pacific Railroad Company Collateral Trust Six Per Cent. bonds, the amount of the principal and interest to March 11th, 1898, of the bonds represented by such Certificates, less one-half of one per cent. of the par amount of the bonds, to be retained for the compensation and expenses of the Committee.

HOWLAND DAVIS,
SAMUEL CARR, } Committee.
WILLIAM E. GLYN,
March 5th, 1898.

Leland, Towle & Co
offer Tax Exempt bonds of
NEW YORK CITY
2½s. 3s. 3½s
36 Wall St., New York. 7 Congress St., Boston.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Forth Worth, Texas, February 26, 1898.

On March 15, 1898, The State Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, will distribute two per cent. of the par value of stamped certificates of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to holders of record thereof on March 10, 1898, being the amount of surplus earnings of the Railway Company for the six months ending December 31, 1897, applicable to the payment of interest on the Company's deferred coupon debt under the Agreement of October 12, 1895. Stock books of the Company will be closed on March 10, and will reopen on March 16, 1898.

G. M. DODGE, President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Richmond & Danville Railroad Company Equipment 5% Mortgage Bonds, dated September 3d, 1889.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Forty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-three 35-100 dollars, ($48,233.35.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 28th day of March, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED EXchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address R. G., Box 193 Times.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

General Offices, 53-55-57 Duane Street.

New York, February 24, [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK having resolved to make an additional issue of Capital Stock for the further extension of its business, the stockholders are offered the right to subscribe for the same at par, to an amount equal to fifteen per cent. (15%) of their holdings of record at [illegible] o'clock P. M. March 10, 1898. Payments to be made in three equal installments, as follows:

1st. One-third of subscription on March [illegible] 1898.

2d. One-third of subscription on May 2, 1898.

3d. One-third of subscription on August 2, [illegible]

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS STOCK, ACCOMPANIED WITH A CHECK FOR FIRST PAYMENT, WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE NOT LATER THAN 3 O'CLOCK P. M. MARCH 15, 1898, AFTER WHICH TIME NO SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE RECEIVED AND THE RIGHT TO SO SUBSCRIBE WILL THEN TERMINATE.

The right to subscribe for this stock pertains ONLY TO STOCKHOLDERS OF RECORD AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. MARCH 10, 1898.

Full paid certificates of stock will be delivered for each payment when the amount paid is One Hundred Dollars ($100) or a multiple thereof. Negotiable receipts will be given for fractional shares, which receipts are convertible into stock when presented in sums aggregating One Hundred Dollars ($100) or a multiple thereof. A like receipt will be given for the balance, if any, over and above such One Hundred Dollars ($100) or a multiple thereof.

THESE NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS WILL NOT BE ENTITLED TO DIVIDENDS NOR WILL THEY BEAR INTEREST.

In case any subscriber desires to anticipate second or third payments, interest will be adjusted so as to allow interest at the rate of [illegible] per annum upon advance payments until the certificates of stock are delivered in accordance with the above plan.

Stockholders may assign their rights, in whole or in part, to subscribe for this issue.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANK ENOS,
Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

NEW YORK, March 7, 1898.

THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, payable April 1, 1898.

The Central Trust Company of New York will on that day pay the same to the holders of record at the closing of the transfer-books at the close of business on Thursday, March 17, 1898, of its voting trust certificates representing preferred stock of this company. The books for the transfer of said certificates will be reopened on April 2, 1898. Checks will be mailed.

The Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, Mass., will on the same day pay such dividend to the holders of record at the closing of the transfer-books at the close of business on Thursday, March 17, 1898, of its voting trust certificates representing voting trust certificates of the Central Trust Company of New York, representing preferred stock of this company. The books for the transfer of voting trust certificates of the Old Colony Trust Company will be reopened on April 2, 1898. Checks will be mailed.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.
By HOWARD C. TRACY,
Assistant Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, 8th March, 1898.

For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable on the 15th day of April next, and also of the annual election of the Directors of this company, which will be held on the 20th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 21st day of April.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The American Sugar Refining Co.

New York, March 8, 1898.

The Board of Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company have this day declared the following dividends payable April 2, 1898:

On that portion of the Preferred Stock which is entitled to quarterly dividends 1¾ per cent.

On the Common Stock a dividend of 3 per cent.

The transfer books will close on March 15 at three o'clock P. M., and be reopened on April 4, 1898.

JNO. E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.

40 Wall St., New York, February 10, 1898.

The Directors have this declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable March 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Manhattan Railway Company,

No. 195 Broadway, New York, March 8th, 1898.

Fifty-sixth Quarterly Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable at this office on and after Friday, April 1st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, March 18th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Saturday, April 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, March 8th, 1898.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Wednesday, April 6th, 1898. Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 12th, at noon, and reopen on Wednesday, March 23, 1898.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Ry. Co.

On March 12, 1898, cheques for interest due on that date on the Guaranty Trust Co.'s certificates of deposit for non-preferred bonds of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Ry. Co., will be mailed to the holders of record at closing of books March 8. Books for transfer of certificates will reopen on March 14. GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of FOLLMER, CLOGG & COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March, 1898, at 11 A. M., at the office of the company, No. 85 Leonard Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from $1,000,000, consisting of 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $730,300, to consist of 7,303 shares of the par value of $100 each, being a reduction of 2,697 shares.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

A. C. HALL,
C. J. FOLLMER,
H. W. HARTMAN,
JAS. L. BROWN,
Majority of Directors.
EDMUND WRIGHT, JR., Secretary.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York.

37 and 39 Liberty St., New York, March 8th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and reopened on April 5th.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No 195 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 16th, 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the presentation of the annual report, and for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

New York, March 1st, 1898.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1898.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Wednesday, March 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York.

J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

German Alliance Insurance Company,

New York, March 9, 1898.

An election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, 115 Broadway, New York City, on TUESDAY, March 22d, 1898, from 12 o'clock at noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM N. KREMER, Secretary.

New York, February 16, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung for election of Trustees for the next year and all other business will take place on MONDAY, March 14, 1898, at 9 o'clock A. M. in the office of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE [illegible] Marion Street Maternity Hospital will be held on Thursday, March 10th, 1898, at No. 129 [illegible] Av., New York City, at 5 P. M.

J. F. J. ROBISON, Secretary.

New York, March 1, 1898.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

		Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	[illegible]	150	Adams Express	108	108	108	108	+3
[illegible]	[illegible]	430	American Cotton Oil	17	17¼	17	17¼	+¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	70	70	70	70	−1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	25	American Express	127	127	127	127	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
[illegible]	124⅞	47,660	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125⅝	126	124⅞	124⅞	+⅞
[illegible]	111	425	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111	111¼	111	111	+½
88	[illegible]	100	Am. Tel. Cable Co.	89	89	89	89	......
91	91⅛	7,800	American Tobacco	89	91½	89	91⅛	+1⅝
[illegible]	35	5	Ann Arbor pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	......
[illegible]	11⅞	3,600	At., T. & S. F.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
[illegible]	26⅛	7,465	At., T. & S. F. pf.	26	26½	26	26	+⅛
[illegible]	17⅛	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17⅝	17	17⅛	+⅝
[illegible]	6¾	300	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6	6¼	6	6¼	−⅜
[illegible]	2⅞	425	Bay State Gas	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	......
[illegible]	89⅛	9,154	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	89	89½	88½	89	+⅜
[illegible]	116	270	Brooklyn Union Gas	114½	114½	114½	114½	−¼
[illegible]	49½	509	Canada Southern	48½	48½	48	48	+1
[illegible]	80½	1,650	Canadian Pac., ex div.	80½	80½	80½	80½	−¼
[illegible]	18	150	Central Pacific	18	18	18	18	−½
[illegible]	19⅝	3,425	Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅝
[illegible]	92½	25,897	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	92⅝	93⅜	91⅞	92½	+⅜
[illegible]	10½	1,570	Chi. Great Western	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+⅛
[illegible]	7½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	......
[illegible]	91⅝	33,510	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	91⅞	92	91⅛	91⅝	+⅜
145½	145⅝	827	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145½	145½	145½	145½	+⅝
119⅝	119⅝	1,850	Chicago & Northw.	119⅝	120⅝	119⅝	119½	+¼
[illegible]	..	50	Chicago & Northw. pf.	176	176	176	176	......
[illegible]	84½	8,518	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	84⅝	85⅝	84	84⅝	+¼
[illegible]	8⅝	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8⅞	......
[illegible]	29½	40	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	......
[illegible]	29½	1,010	C., C., C. & St. L.	29	29½	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
[illegible]	18½	1,650	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	+½
[illegible]	19½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+1½
6	6⅝	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	−¼
181¼	182	1,180	Consolidated Gas	180½	181½	180	181	+1⅝
28	30	116	Consolidated Ice	30	30	30	30	......
86	90	112	Consolidated Ice pf.	87	87	87	87	......
109½	111	875	Delaware & Hudson	110	110	110	110	+1
44⅞	45	470	Denver & R. G. pf.	45⅜	45⅜	45¼	45¼	+1½
..	..	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	180	180	180	180	......
12⅝	13	800	Erie	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	+¼
35¼	35½	1,245	Erie 1st pf.	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35½	+⅜
81½	82	1,010	General Electric	81⅞	82½	81⅝	81⅝	+⅝
29¾	30½	700	Hawaiian Sugar	29⅝	30½	29⅝	30	+½
100	101	1,171	Illinois Central	100	100¼	99	100	+1
48	49	100	Illinois Steel Co.	48	48	48	48	+1
28	29	100	Iowa Central pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	−2
20½	21	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	21¼	21¼	21	21	−¼
41	41½	800	Laclede Gas	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	+½
68	70	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	......
188	190	272	Lake Shore	189	190	189	190	......
40	50	10	Long Island	48	48	48	48	......
50⅝	50¾	8,160	Louisville & Nashville	51	51¼	50½	50⅝	+¾
101⅞	102	25,145	Manhattan Con	102	103⅜	101½	102	+1¼
141	142	8,904	Metropolitan St. Ry	144	145½	141	141	......
103¼	104	855	Michigan Central	104¼	104½	103⅞	104½	+½
26½	27¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	26½	26½	26½	26½	......
60¼	61	400	Minnesota Iron	60	60	60	60	......
10⅞	12	325	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	+¼
34	34½	650	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	34½	35	34½	34½	+⅜
25⅞	26⅛	4,240	Missouri Pacific	26⅝	26⅝	25⅞	26	−½
27⅞	28¼	100	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	+1
171	173	40	Morris & Essex	172½	172½	172½	172½	......
30⅝	31¼	240	National Lead Co.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+⅝
103	105	240	National Lead Co. pf.	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	+½
91½	92	1,240	New Jersey Central	91⅝	92½	91⅝	92	+1
112½	112¾	11,380	New York Central	112	112⅞	111½	112½	+1
29½	31	300	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	29½	30½	29½	30½	+2¼
45⅞	46	8,740	Norfolk & West. pf.	46	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+½
5⅛	5⅜	900	North American	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
22¼	22⅜	9,979	Northern Pacific	21⅞	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	+⅜
60⅝	60¾	17,169	Northern Pacific pf.	60⅞	61⅝	60¼	60⅝	+⅜
3	6	80	Ontario Mining	3	3	3	3	......
14¾	15	2,088	Ontario & Western	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
25½	27½	100	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	25½	25½	25½	25½	−1⅛
28½	29	550	Oregon Short Line	28½	29½	28½	29	+2
25¼	25½	1,205	Pacific Mail	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25¼	......
114½	115	1,844	Pennsylvania R. R.	115	115½	114⅝	114⅝	+⅛
91½	91⅝	5,865	People's Gas, Chicago	90⅝	91⅝	90⅝	90⅞	+⅝
42⅝	44	1,550	P., C., C. & St. L.	43½	43½	42½	42⅝	−1½
64	66	300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64	64¼	64	64¼	−2¾
174	177	395	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	176	176	174	174	−1
18⅛	18¼	1,490	Reading	17¾	18⅛	17¾	18	+¼
40⅞	41	6,060	Reading 1st pf.	40½	41½	40⅜	40⅞	+⅝
22¼	22⅝	200	Reading 2d pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+½
6	6½	150	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	+½
48½	49	500	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49	49¼	49	49¼	+1¼
6⅞	7¼	405	St. L. & San Fran.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
56½	57¼	1,150	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56½	57¼	56½	57	+1⅛
25¼	25½	1,500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25	26	25	25½	+½
9	9¼	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	−¼
130	135	200	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	132	132	132	132	−6
70	70½	1,400	St. Paul & Omaha	70	70¼	70	70¼	+¼
7⅞	8	1,045	Southern Railway	8	8	7⅞	8	......
27	27½	4,088	Southern Railway pf.	26⅝	27½	26⅝	27	+¼
3⅝	4	245	Standard R. & T.	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
20	20½	650	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20	20½	20	20⅜	+⅜
10⅛	10½	1,400	Texas Pacific	10	10½	10	10⅜	+½
19	19¼	310	Union Pacific Ry	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+1½
50⅝	50¾	27,010	Union Pacific pf.	50⅝	52	50⅝	50⅝	+⅝
27	27½	7,205	U. P., all in. pd.	26⅝	27⅝	26⅝	27	+½
8	8¼	4,100	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8¼	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
41	45	40	United States Express	44	44	44	44	......
6⅛	6⅜	400	United States Leather	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	......
60	60½	595	U. S. Leather pf.	60½	60⅝	60¼	60¼	+¼
66	67	53	U. S. Rubber pf.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	......
15⅝	15½	1,200	Wabash pf.	15¼	15½	15¼	15⅝	−⅛
..	..	500	West Chicago Street	96⅛	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝	+⅝
85⅞	86¼	4,885	Western Union Tel.	86⅝	87	85⅞	86	......
1⅞	2⅜	2,850	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2	2⅜	2	2⅜	+⅛
9⅞	11	100	W. & L. E.pf., $1 as. pd.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+½
1⅛	3⅛	150	Wisconsin Central	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
Sales.....		345,697						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	..	Com. Cable	160	..	New Cent. C.	7	8
4s, r., 1907	109½	110¼	Consol. Coal	41	..	N. Y. & N. H.	185	188
4s, c., 1907	111	112	Del., L. & W.	150¼	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	13
4s, r., 1925	121⅞	122¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	12	14	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1925	122	122¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..	1st pf.	68	73
5s, r., 1904	111	112	Dul., S. S. & A.	2	4	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
5s, c., 1904	111	112	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5⅛	6	2d pf.	31½	32½
Currency 6s, 1899	108	..	Eighth Avenue	325	..	N. Y., S. & W.	11	15
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..	Erie 2d pf.	17¼	18¼	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	29½	31
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Ev. & T. H.	18	21	Norfolk So.	62	66
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	36	41	Nor. & West.	12½	15
			Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16	Ohio Southern	..	5
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	154	158	Ore. R. & N.	45	50
American Coal	118	140	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Ore. R. & N. pf.	67	70
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	H. B. Claflin	..	99¾	Penn. Coal	330	..
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	18½	19	Homestake	45	48	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅛	1¼
Am. Tobacco pf.	112	117	Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	98	Peo. & Eastern	3	7
Ann Arbor	12¼	13	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	P., Ft. W. & C.	169	..
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108	Iowa Central	7⅝	8¼	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Brunswick Co., 3d			Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver	1¼	2
in. paid	5⅛	6	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Buff., R. & P.	27	28	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	64	K. & D. M. pf.	14	16½	R., W. & O.	120	122
Capital Traction	..	75	Keokuk & West.	32	34	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Chi. & Alton	155	159½	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	2d pf.	16	17
Chi. & Alton pf.	168	..	Laclede Gas pf.	87	90	St. L. S. W.	4	5
Chi. & E. Ill.	54½	58	L. E. & W.	13½	15	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	109	Manhattan Beach	5	7	St. P. & D. pf.	80	86
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	..	33⅞	Md. Coal pf.	40	52	St. P. & O. pf.	150	155
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24⅞	Mexican Central	5⅛	6¼	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	25	27⅞	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Southern Pacific	16	17
C., C., C. & St. L.			M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	88	Third Avenue	175	180
pf.	77	82	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	53	55	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	49	Minn., St. P. & S.			Tol. & O. C. pf.	35	45
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	S. M.	7	..	Twin City R. T.	20	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Minn., St. P. & S.			U. S. Rubber	16½	17
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	S. M. pf.	17	..	Wabash	6½	6⅝
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	78	Nat. Lin. Oil	15½	17	Wells-F. Express	115	120
Col. & H. Coal, all			National Starch	5⅝	7	West. Union Beef	7½	9
in. paid	5¼	6	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	75	Wis. Central pf.	2	6
C., H. V. & T. pf.	16½	25	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
37,070	Am. Sug. Refs.	125	126⅛	124⅝	124⅞
140	Am. Tobacco	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
40	A., T. & S. F. pf.	26⅜	26⅜	26	26
120	Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
1,250	Brook. R. T.	89⅛	89⅛	88⅞	88⅞
12,300	Chi., B. & Q.	92⅛	93⅛	92	92⅛
20	Chi. & Northw.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
15,670	Chi., M. & St. P.	91⅛	92	91⅛	91⅝
90	Chi. Gt. West.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
4,800	Chi., R. I. & P.	85⅛	85⅝	84⅝	85¼
120	Cent. of N. J.	92	92	92	92
40	Ches. & Ohio	20	20	20	20
160	Gen. Electric	81⅞	82¼	81⅞	82
1,090	Louis. & Nash.	50⅞	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝
5,890	Manhattan	101⅞	103⅛	101½	101⅞
230	Mo. Pacific	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞
100	Met. Street	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼
910	N. Y. Central	111⅞	112⅞	111⅞	111⅞
230	North. Pacific	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛
2,310	North. Pac. pf.	60⅛	61⅛	60⅛	60⅝
20	Pacific Mail	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
1,330	People's Gas	90⅞	91⅛	90⅞	91
610	Reading	18	18⅛	18	18
600	Southern	8	8	8	8
25	Southern pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
200	Tenn. C. & I.	20⅜	20⅜	20	20⅜
100	Texas Pacific	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
570	Union Pacific	26⅞	27⅜	26⅞	27
230	Union Pacific pf.	50⅝	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝
120	West. Union	86⅝	87	86⅝	87
37,450					

BONDS.

$5,000	A. T. & S.F. gen.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2,000	B. W. & W. 5s	96	96	96	96
12,000	M., K. & T. 2d	60	60	59½	59½
10,000	North. Pac. 3s	60	60	60	60
5,000	Rock Isl. 5s, c.	105⅝	105⅝	105½	105½
25,000	Texas Pac. 2d	34	34	32⅞	32⅞
22,000	U.P., D. & G.1st.	54⅞	55	54½	54½
$81,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 8.—West Chicago opened to-day buyer 10 at 95¾, 96¼ account, and 96 regular. The close was 95¾ regular. The 5 per cent. consolidated bonds [illegible] at [illegible]. North Chicago sold at [illegible], and Chicago City Railway at 238. National Biscuit common opened 21 sold to [illegible], and closed 21⅛. The preferred opened [illegible], sold to 79, and closed 78.

Clearing House settlements:

[illegible] Strawboard	26⅛
[illegible] Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
[illegible] Match Co. of Illinois	137
[illegible] Biscuit Co. com.	21⅛
[illegible] Biscuit Co. pf.	78
[illegible] Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
[illegible] Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30¼
[illegible] Cal. Brew. Co.	6⅞
[illegible] Cal. Brew. Co. pf.	80
[illegible] Packing & Provision Co.	35
[illegible] Packing & Provision Co. pf.	51
[illegible] Packing Co.	17
[illegible] Packing Co. pf.	44
[illegible] City Railway	238
[illegible] Chicago Street Railroad	222
[illegible] Street Railroad	96
[illegible] Elevated Railroad	60¼
[illegible] Elevated	12½
[illegible] Elevated trust certificates	10⅞
[illegible] Cable Car Line	20⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—The local market opened strong, in sympathy with all other markets, and was materially helped by a fresh buying impetus, which made its appearance over night. This was particularly noticeable in Philadelphia Traction, where the character of the buying was almost entirely for the investment account, causing an advance of 2 per cent. from yesterday closing prices to 82½. Union Traction was dull, but was noticeably strong, and rallied ½ to 15⅝, on a few odd-lot purchases. Electric and People's 4s sold at 81¼, an advance of 1 per cent. In the specialties, United Gas Improvement was a strong feature, advancing on small sales to 110¼. Choctaw preferred gained ⅜ to 29⅜, and Marsden was in more active inquiry, selling up to 7½. In the last session there were some fractional concessions made by traders closing out contracts made earlier in the day, and Pennsylvania Steel common, on forced sales, sold down to 9, but seemed to receive good support on the way down. The Readings, St. Paul, and Northern Pacifics followed New York's lead.

Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania were very dull and steady. Insiders bought Metropolitan throughout the day on the decline as well as on the advance. It was based on the fact that since the opening of the Fourth Avenue line to the bridge earnings of that division have just doubled. Next month the Second Avenue and Amsterdam Avenue lines will be started, and a boom in the stock will accompany the opening. The closing here was steady, at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20⅞	21¼
Northern Pacific com.	21⅞	22⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	60⅛	60⅜
Pennsylvania	57⅛	57¼
Reading	9 11-16	9¾
Reading 1st pf.	20⅛	20¼
Reading 2d pf.	11⅛	11¼
St. Paul	91⅛	91⅜
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3½	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	140½	142
Philadelphia Traction	82	82½
Baltimore Traction	23	23½
Union Traction	15⅛	15⅜
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	21	22½
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.	58	59
United Gas Improvement	109⅝	109⅞
Electric Storage	18	19
Electric Storage pf.	20	21
Welsbach Light	36	38
Marsden	7½	7⅝
American R. E. L.	4⅞	5
Choctaw	9⅛	9⅜
Choctaw pf.	29	29⅜
Reading general 4s	82⅞	
Electric & People's 4s	81	81¼
Cons. T. Pitts.	13⅛	13⅝
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	47	47⅛

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
1,000	[illegible]
At, T & S F gen 4s	
10,000	89½
20,000	89⅝
25,000	89⅝
1,000	89½
39,000	89⅝
1,000	90
32,000	89⅝
500	90
1,500	90
26,000	89⅝
1,000	89½
18,000	89⅝
Adjustment 4s	
3,000	58½
37,000	58
5,000	58¼
15,000	58⅛
100,000	58⅛
20,000	58⅛
5,000	58⅛
12,000	58⅛
25,000	58⅛
35,000	58⅛
3,000	58⅛
2,000	58¼
2,000	58⅛
2,000	58¼
52,000	58
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	
3,000s6F	120
Brooklyn R T 5s	
2,000	93⅝
3,000	94
1,000	93½
3,000	93
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	
5,000	112¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	
2,000	96
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	
5,000	38
2,000	38¼
4,000	38⅜
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc	
4,000	13
Cent of N J gen 5s	
7,000	113
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
5,000	78
8,000	77¾
25,000	78
1,000	78¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
10,000	115
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	
1,000	115
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
3,000	105½
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s	
1,000	85
Chi & N W coup gold 7s	
1,000	115½
S F deb 5s, 1933	
10,000	117¼
Registered	
10,000	117
Chi & N W ext 4s	
5,000	104
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	
50,000	105⅝
1,000	105⅝
124,000	105⅝
Registered	
5,000	105½
Cin, W & M Div 4s	
3,000s20F	90
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs	
11,000	63
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid	
20,000	17½
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $45 paid	
3,000	75¼
5,000	75
Den & Rio Grande 4s	
9,000	92
Den & R G Imp 5s	
2,000	90
Des Moines Un 1st	
5,000	98
Dul & Iron Range 1st	
5,000	110
Dul, S S & A 5s	
6,000	107
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	
1,000	110¾
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	
1,000	99⅝
Erie 4s prior bonds	
2,000	89⅛
Erie gen lien 3-4s	
5,000	70½
5,000	70

H & Tex Cent G M 5s	
10,000	[illegible]
Int & Gt Nor [illegible] mtge	
5,000	[illegible]
5,000	[illegible]
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	
80,000	100⅞
10,000	100⅞
50,000	101
190,000	100⅞
20,000	101
20,000	101¼
50,000	101⅛
20,000	102
60,000	101½
20,000	101
40,000	100⅜
Long Island con 5s	
4,000	120
Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st	
1,000	104½
Met St Ry gen 5s	
15,000	109⅝
2,000	110
50,000	109¼
3,000	109⅞
24,000	110
10,000	110¼
6,000	110
5,000	109⅞
5,000	110
Metropolitan Elev 1st	
2,000	116½
Mexican Int cons	
10,000	71¼
5,000	71⅝
5,000	71½
8,000	71⅝
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
7,000	88
2,000	88¼
Mo, K & T 2d	
2,000	59⅞
10,000	59⅝
Missouri Pacific cons	
29,000	95
1,000	95½
1,000	95⅝
5,000	95
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	
6,000	76½
Nash, C & St L con	
1,000	104½
Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st	
5,000	106
N Y Cent deb 5s reg	
3,000	108
N Y & Harlem 1st coup	
6,000	109½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
4,000	97
N Y, O & W con 5s	
3,000	106
N Y, S & W 2d	
5,000	90
N Y, S & W G M	
3,000b3	91
3,000	91
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
9,000	80
500	80
9,000	80
5,000s20F	80
6,000	80
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
50,000	59
1,000	59⅝
50,000	59½
10,000	59⅝
20,000	59⅞
15,000	60
4,000	59⅞
18,000	59⅝
10,000	59⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
31,000	94¼
1,000	94⅝
5,000	94¼
25,000	94½
9,000	94⅝
Nor Pac Term 1st	
25,000	105⅞
5,000	106
Oregon Imp Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	
10,000	106
Oregon Imp Con 5s, Tr Co certfs, 5th installment paid	
5,000	55
8,000	56
9,000	55½
Oregon R & N 4s	
5,000	94
80,000	94¼
Oregon Short Line 6s	
3,000	121
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
5,000	94

Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
1,000	100
2,000	100⅝
12,000	100
5,000	100⅝
2,000	100⅞
5,000	100⅝
6,000	100⅝
Income A 5s	
10,000	[illegible]
1,000	[illegible]
Reading Co gen 4s	
9,000	82⅛
30,000	82
4,000	82⅛
11,000	82⅛
4,000	82⅛
6,000	82⅛
Rio Grande West 1st	
1,000	80½
2,000	81½
3,000	82
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
1,000	89
5,000	89½
5,000	89⅝
2,000	89½
2,000	89½
St L & S F 4s	
5,000	72½
St L & S F G M 6s	
10,000	102
St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s	
1,000	107½
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
2,000	59½
1,000	59½
So Pac of Ariz 1st	
8,000	108
12,000	108¼
7,000	108⅛
So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
10,000	96½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	90
5,000	90½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
7,000	99
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
27,000	33½
8,000b3	33⅞
12,000	33½
2,000	33⅝
1,000	33⅝
10,000b3	33½
5,000	33½
10,000	33⅜
20,000	33⅝
28,000	33⅞
20,000	33½
60,000	33
15,000	33¼
Union Pacific 4s	
35,000	92
5,000	91⅞
22,000	91⅞
6,000b3	91¾
61,090	91⅞
29,000	91⅞
108,000	91⅞
27,000	91⅞
4,000	92
10,000	91⅞
110,000	92
23,000	92⅛
128,000	92
54,000	92⅛
30,000	92
2,000	92⅛
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
20,000	55
8,000	55¼
10,000	55½
6,000	55⅝
5,000	55⅝
10,000	55½
5,000s20F	55⅝
6,000	55½
15,000	56
1,000	55⅝
5,000	55½
11,000	55⅝
11,000	55
10,000	54⅞
31,000	54½
5,000	54⅝
Wabash 2d 5s	
14,000	77
11,000	77½
West Shore gtd 4s	
1,000	109¼
Wilkes & East 1st	
5,000	97½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
10,000	40
22,000	39⅞

Total sales.................$3,377,500

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 8.—The local market today has been dull, but firm. The first hour brought out a few fractional gains. After that it was a case of drifting. The copper shares showed the principal strength, advancing on the report of a sale of 4,000,000 pounds by the Calumet people at 12 cents for delivery in May and June. Montana, Butte, and Old Dominion were the copper leaders, Montana passing 186, Butte hovering between 23 and 24, and Old Dominion between 27 and 28.

The feeling in financial circles is growing that there will be no war with Spain, a bet of $500 to $250 having been offered to that effect in the local exchange. Call loans, 3@4 per cent.; time money, 3½@5; commercial paper, 4@6 per cent. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	221	..
Boston & Lowell	..	222
Boston & Maine	..	167
Boston & Providence	274	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	111½	112
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	115
Fitchburg pf.	99	100
Maine Central	130	..
Old Colony	186	190
Oregon Short Line	28½	29
West End	82⅝	83¼
West End pf.	102½	103½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1⅝	2
Arnold	9¼	9¾
Atlantic	30¾	31½
Boston & Montana	184¼	185
Butte & Boston	22⅝	23
Calumet & Hecla	520	525
Centennial	14⅛	14½
Franklin	13	..
Gold Coin Mines	1⅝	2
Napa, quicksilver	7	8
Osceola	41⅜	41½
Pioneer, gold	5	5¾
Quincy	108	110
Santa Ysabel	6	6½
Tamarack	151	152
Tecumseh	2½	3½
Wolverine	20⅝	21

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	251	..
Dominion Coal	17½	..
Erie Telephone	66½	67
General Electric	31½	32
Illinois Steel	46	..
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	21½
New England Telephone	125	126
Philadelphia Company	30½	32
Pullman Palace Car	175½	177
Westinghouse Electric	21	..
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53½

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	5	6
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27½	27¾

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Acme Shoe Company of New York City; capital, $10,000; Directors—Abraham Schener and Mandel Harris, New York City; F. P. Brown, Marblehead, Mass.

Transcontinental Society of New York of Manhattan, to deal in securities; capital, $1,500; Directors—R. C. Faber, F. B. Cochran, W. H. Barnes, A. Oatman, and M. R. Snyder, New York City.

Inter-State Development Company of the Borough of Brooklyn, to develop mineral lands and conduct a brokerage or agency business; capital, $10,000; Directors—Fred H. Johnson, A. R. Moore, and Albert W. Linton, Brooklyn.

Second Signal Corps, National Guard of New York, of New York City, headquarters in Brooklyn; Trustees—Frederick S. Leigh, H. Day Atwater, Jr., B. Willard Blauvelt, Johnson G. Gage, and William Jarvie, Jr., Brooklyn.

CROWDS OVER THE BRIDGE.

Trolley Car Receipts Jump from $700 to $1,200 a Day.

The receipts of the Brooklyn trolley companies have been largely increased by the placing of cars on the bridge. President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company said yesterday:

"It is a wonder to me where all the people are coming from. We are doing an immense business on all our lines since we began to cross the bridge. Our receipts have increased from $700 to $1,200 a day. I think we are taking a good many people from the ferries. Our Flushing Avenue line has grown to be one of the best paying lines, and is now on a par with those on Gates Avenue and Fulton Street. The latter have always been our best paying lines.

"We are going to put the Court Street line on the bridge as soon as our new cars arrive, and we expect them every day now. We expect a shipment of twenty new cars to arrive soon, and have ordered 130 altogether."

TARIFF AT THE BARGE OFFICE.

Appraiser Wakeman's Figures Show the Effect of New "Personal Effects" Law.

An illustration of the practical effect of the amended customs law relating to the entry of wearing apparel and personal effects at this port, is shown by a statement prepared by order of United States Appraiser Wakeman concerning appraisals of goods at the Barge Office for the six months ended Jan. 31, 1898. This statement shows an enormous increase in the amount of duties collected on the personal effects of passengers arriving here on the ocean steamships. Under the old order of things citizens of the United States returning from Europe were permitted to bring in, free of duty, any articles of personal use no matter how large the quantity.

Section 697 of the present law provides that "In case of residents of the United States returning from abroad, all wearing apparel and other personal effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations, to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, but no more than $100 in value of articles purchased abroad by such residents of the United States shall be admitted free of duty upon their return."

During the six months which terminated on the 31st of last January, 518 ships reported at the Barge Office, and 7,420 declarations of personal effects were made by passengers. The appraised value of these "personal effects" was $725,116, and the aggregate amount of duties collected upon them was $264,479.41. In the corresponding period a year ago, 469 ships reported at the Barge Office; 3,636 declarations of "personal effects" were made of an aggregate appraised value of $322,372, and the whole amount of duties collected was $58,761. The duties collected under the new law were nearly five times as great as under the old law. In some instances wealthy residents of this city returning home with their usual large collection of "personal effects" purchased abroad were confronted with unexpected assessments of duty ranging from $2,000 to $3,000.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,260.—Cotton wearing apparel, from L. Blum, Gerson & Co., Paris, Jan. 12, 1898: 3,068 pantalons coton, entered at 6.25, advanced to 6.50 francs each. 5,136 jupons coton, entered at 28 francs each. No advance. 5,116 jupons coton, entered at 30 francs each. No advance. 5,155 pantalons non montes, entered at 38, advanced to 42 francs per dozen. 5,021 chemises jour coton, entered at 3.35, advanced to 4.50 francs each. 5,048 chemise nuit coton, entered at 11.25, advanced to 13.25 francs each. 2,381 chemises jour blanchis, entered at 5.25 francs each. No advance. 4,052 jupons dessous coton, entered at 3 francs each. No advance. 5,068 pantalons coton, entered at 5.25 francs each. No advance. 5,068 pantalons coton, entered at 6.50, advanced to 7 francs each. 5,078 pantalons coton, entered at 8, advanced to 10 francs each. 5,100 each, corsets, entered at 2.50, advanced to 3 francs each. 5,166 pantalons non monte, entered at 72, advanced to 82 francs per dozen. 2,596 pantalons coton, entered at 9.75 francs each. No advance. 2,790 chemises jour blanchis coton, entered at 5.75 francs each. No advance. 2,781 chemises jour coton blanchis, entered at 5.25, advanced to 6 francs each. Similar goods, similar prices. Add cases.

17,250.—Sauces, from the Birmingham Vinegar Brewery Company, Limited, Birmingham, Jan. 21, 1898: Holbrook & Co.'s Worcestershire sauce, pints, entered at 5s., add cases, less 10 per cent. discount, advanced to 5s. per dozen, less 5 per cent. discount, add cases.

17,815—17,840.—Manufactures of metal, trimmings, &c., from Elie, Wiel & Co., and Adolphe Schloss, Paris, Feb. 2 and 3, 1898. Entered at various prices. Commission, 5 per cent. added to invoice and deducted on entry. Entered value sustained.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

4,827, 17,176, 4,828, 17,210.—Decorated china, from Schmidt & Co., Alt Rohlau, Dec. 14 and 22, 1897. P. 165 teasets, 879-56-5669B blue, pink, &c., entered at 3.75 florins per set. No advance. Add casks. (Job lot.)

Killed by Falling on a Plate.

Edward Rigler, the twenty months' old son of Benjamin Rigler, a tailor, of 180 Second Street, was almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon. While the child was eating he fell on a broken soup plate, which he had knocked off the table. His jugular vein was severed and he died in a few minutes.

[illegible] Work and Parquette Flooring Company.—Schedules of the [illegible] Work and Parquette Flooring Company of [illegible] East Seventeenth Street show liabilities [illegible], nominal assets [illegible], actual assets [illegible].

National Water Tube Boiler Company.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell yesterday levied on the office furniture at 39 Cortlandt Street of the National Water Tube Boiler Company of New Brunswick, N. J., on an attachment for $800, in favor of Emilie Havemeyer, for rent.

Simon Frankenstein.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has taken charge of the store of Simon Frankenstein, manufacturer of cigars and dealer in musical instruments at 2,127 Third Avenue, on an execution for $637 in favor of Solomon Littenberg. He has been in business thirteen years.

S. B. Steinman and Others.—Justice Furman of the Supreme Court has appointed B. Lewinson receiver of rents of 158 to 166 West Ninety-sixth Street in five suits brought by Julius Katzenberg against Sigmund B. Steinman and others, to foreclose third mortgages aggregating $36,710.

Miller Brothers & Co.—Justice Furman of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Alex B. Smith receiver for Miller Brothers & Co. (corporation,) manufacturers of metal polish at 304 Greenwich Street, on the application of Melvin E. Hoss, a creditor. The Sheriff sold out all the tangible property of the concern a few weeks ago.

Simon Cohen.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts received an execution yesterday against Simon Cohen, manufacturer of women's skirts, waists, and wrappers at 438 Grand Street, for $690, in favor of William Greenfield. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy, he found the place closed. Mr. Cohen had been in business for himself about five years, and formerly claimed a capital of $5,000.

Macy & Pendleton.—Schedules of Macy & Pendleton, stockbrokers of 45 Broadway, show liabilities, $142,938; nominal assets, $41,582; actual assets, $8,944, consisting of cash, $1,658; stocks and bonds, $2,127; good accounts, $3,159; office furniture, $2,000. The difference between the nominal and actual value of the assets is ascribed to worthless accounts. Lotta M. Crabtree appears as a creditor for $21,712.

Leopold Sinsheimer.—Otto Irving Wise filed two confessions of judgments here yesterday by Leopold Sinsheimer, dealer in housefurnishing goods at Manhattan Avenue and Java Street, Brooklyn, in favor of Alexander Sinsheimer for $2,039 and Hatty Newman for $469. Mr. Sinsheimer has been in business since 1880, was reputed to own his store property, (valued at $18,000, mortgaged for $10,000,) and to carry a stock of $4,000.

Bettman, Watson & Bernheimer.—Measures were taken yesterday to protect the property of Bettman & Watson and Bettman, Watson & Bernheimer, oil producers of 18 Broadway, who made an assignment on Saturday to Emanuel W. Bloomingdale. Horwitz & Hershfield obtained leave from Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court to file provisional bonds for the assignee of $100,000 in the case of Bettman & Watson and $200,000 in the case of Bettman, Watson & Bernheimer, in order to preserve the oil at the wells and to protect the oil property in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia. The oil is constantly flowing from the wells, and is piped into the pipe lines of the Standard Oil and other companies, and it was necessary for the assignee to take immediate action to keep the wells going and save the oil from returning to the ground. Horwitz & Hershfield said that they were going to work vigorously to straighten out the affairs of these two firms and prepare schedules, but it would be several weeks before the latter would be completed. The assets of the firm of Bettman, Watson & Bernheimer are estimated now at $712,250, consisting of leasehold properties in West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, $640,000; property owned in fee in West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, $10,000; factory and buildings at Belmont, West Va., $45,000; machinery at Parkersburg, West Va., $5,000; outstanding accounts, $12,000; office furniture, $250. The assets of Bettman & Watson are estimated at $100,000, consisting of leasehold oil lands in West Virginia.

Out of Town.

Dunklee & Son.—Dunklee & Son, dealers in musical instruments in Newark, have made an assignment. Elwood C. Harris, one of the creditors of the firm, is the assignee. The total assets are placed at $12,064.84, and the liabilities at $17,500. A musical publishing house, piano makers, and Newark newspapers are the principal creditors. The firm has been in existence more than forty years. Long credit is said to be the cause of the trouble.

SPECULATIVE CONCERN FAILS.

Stock Market's Recovery Forces J. M. Brooks & Co. to the Wall.

The recovery of the stock market yesterday caught short the speculative concern of J. M. Brooks & Co. of 38 Broad Street, and they announced their inability to meet their engagements. The failure is for about $3,000. The acknowledged partners in the firm were J. M. Brooks and Rockwood Puffer, and they started their blackboard and ticker business early in the Winter without any Exchange connection.

The failure was announced by the yellow journals as a "crash of a Wall Street firm," and the concern was designated as "a brokerage house of high standing." Wall Street was represented as "surprised over the disaster."

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AHLERS, Ahrend—A. M. Jones, cost	$9
BLANC, Elizabeth L., or Elizabeth L. Onderdonk, or Waters—William P. Burr and another	5,672
BEYERLE, Gustav E.—R. J. Austin	470
BARTHELMESS, Caroline H.—L. C. Blake	91
BREEDEN, Abner H.—M. M. Campbell and another	128
BORENTINI, Joseph—Ida Lemaire	645
BRUCE, Thomas—J. Wanamaker	1,062
BAUMAN, Solomon—J. M. Frank	520
BLADWORTH, George H.—J. N. Hallock	142
CABINET WORK AND PARQUETTE FLOORING Company of New York—J. Goodrich	208
COHEN, Simon—W. Greenfield	690
CARLIN, Catherine M., and John—White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company, (two judgments)	989
CANFIELD, Milton M.—H. W. Dean, executor	751
COHEN, Betsie—A. D. Cronk	516
CONWAY, William J.—N. Hutkoff	393
DISKEN, James F.—D. Sweeney	329
DENECKE, John—J. K. Lasher and another	288
DOLLARD, Patrick—D. A. Holston	181
ECCLESINE, Joseph B., Jr., and Caroline S.—The Lincoln National Bank of New York	640
EBERHARD, Ernst—James T. White & Co.	35
FADER, William R.—E. Nicholson	86
FISHER, Henry J. and Charles N.—P. F. Dickinson	245
FRANK, Julius—L. Levy	35
FREEMAN, Peter—J. W. Crosby	132
FREEMAN, Max—F. Wilson	257
GARDNER, Frank A.—Belle Ware, (two judgments)	369
GARRISON, George B.—C. F. Thompson	655
HART, Isaac—M. J. Engel	393
HOME BANK—R. M. Martin and others, executors	6,748
HOWELL, George—M. S. Rohman	80
HARFORD, Henry C.—Aspell & Co.	97
HOWARD, Alida S.—W. H. Terry and another, executors, &c.	149
HERSCHFIELD, Simon L.—G. Matthews and another	20
JAMES, Howard—E. P. Hatch	134
KAMSLER, Julius, Minna and Celia—J. Thomas	1,514
KANE, James W., administrator—H. P. Whitaker, cost	83
LARCHAN, Sigmund—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.	67
LUERS, Peter—R. H. Williams and another	4,507
LEUNER, Joseph—S. R. Sorenson and another	59
LIVINGSTONE, Martin—J. Netter and another	179
LANINGER, Joseph—A. W. Kettner	32
LIVELY, James W., Henry M. McDonald, and William B. Burnett—G. C. Bodine	253
MURPHY, Michael—M. E. Goldwater	53
MAGNOLIA METAL COMPANY—J. Lawlor	43,143
MANN, A. Walter—G. R. Baer	229
MILBURY, Arthur W.—E. L. Heydecker	222
MAYERS, Frederick E.—L. Sinsheimer, costs	14
MAGUIRE, Emma S. and Henry M.—J. Glass	807
MARTIN, Frank P.—J. B. Guttridge	275
McGINNIS, John—Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Co.	839
McBEAN, Duncan D.—J. Herold	2,043
McGORRY, Felix, Thomas and Edward—E. B. Schlessinger	207
PROEBSEL, Philip—B. Becker and another	141
OETTINGER, Hyman—J. C. Bourne, costs	40
PRUDHOMME, Edward—E. Hartman	112
PHILLIPS, Joseph—Beadleston & Woerz	221
PEARSALL, William—W. Delano	165
QUA, Joseph—A. Moore	393
ROCHE, Theodore M.—S. A. Knight	825
RONDE, Philip—G. Cohen	147
RICH, Aquila—H. J. Bang	262
READ, Joseph B.—J. Wanamaker	738
ROBERTSON, Daniel T.—Y. H. Robertson, individually and as administrator	904
ROBINSON, Annie—C. F. Jones	77
RYDER, George M.—D. Landwehr	104
SINSHEIMER, Leopold—A. Sinsheimer	2,039
SINSHEIMER, Leopold—H. Newman	469
SHAW, Eugene A.—J. G. Sauer	59
STRANGLER, Max—J. Burnley	508
STEIN, Gerson—J. Burnley	218
SIMMONS, Jacob—Charles Glass	5,424
STANDINGER, August L.—F. L. Glover	354
[illegible]	112
THE MAYOR, etc.—[illegible] Kelly	165
THE MAYOR, etc.—[illegible] O'Connor	121
THE GEORGE E. SARGENT COMPANY—J. L. Cook, by guardian	100
TRADI, Ellen W.—J. Goldman	101
TREFFENBERG, Robert W.—A. J. R. E. Wooster	132
WOLFF, Moses—H. J. Schiff	37
WOLFF, Sarah and Harry—M. L. Goldman	220
WILEY, William M.—J. Wanamaker	289
WILCK, Herman—J. C. Poland and others	340
WOODWARD, Edgar D.—Ford & Shaw	62
WASHBURN, Henry L.—D. T. Warren	465

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.37½

CHICAGO, March 8.—Flour dull. No. 2 Spring wheat, 91@92¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 87@93½c; No. 2 red, $1.02½; No. 2 corn, 29¼c; No. 2 yellow, 29¼c; No. 2 oats, 26⅝c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29½@30c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28½@29½c; No. 2 rye, 49½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 35@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17; Northwestern, $1.20½; prime timothy seed, $2.95; mess pork, per bbl, $10.10@$10.15; lard, per 100 lb, $5.07½@$5.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.90@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.35; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

The cotton market made a substantial net gain, although the situation has still been pervaded by misgivings as to the real significance of the Spanish situation. Caution has therefore governed the operations of all classes of traders. The market, after opening steady with prices 1 point lower to 1 point higher, made a general advance of 3@5 points, and closed quiet and steady at a net gain of 2@4 points, with the total sales of futures limited to 98,600 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.03	6.07	6.03	6.05@6.06
April	6.09	6.09	6.08	6.07@6.08
May	6.09	6.13	6.08	6.11@6.12
June	6.09	6.14	6.09	6.12@6.13
July	6.11	6.16	6.10	6.14@6.15
August	6.14	6.19	6.13	6.17@6.18
September	6.10	6.13	6.10	6.15@6.16
October	6.10	6.13	6.09	6.12@6.13
November	6.08	6.13	6.08	6.11@6.12
December	6.10	6.13	6.10	6.13@6.14
January	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.15@6.16

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5 13-16c; Savannah, 5 11-16c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 6c; Norfolk, 6c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Augusta, 6 1-16c; St. Louis, 5 13-16c.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Middling uplands, 3 13-32d; December-January, 321½S; March, 322S; March-April, 322S; April-May, 322V; May-June, 322B; June-July, 322½S; July-August, 322½B; August-September, 322½S; September-October, 322B; October-November, 321@322; November-December, 321½S.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
May	100⅞	101 3-16	100⅝	100⅞
July	91⅞	92 7-16	91 9-16	92⅛
Corn—				
May	34⅞	35	34⅞	35
July	35 15-16	36	35⅞	36
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	30⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	..	..	..	102½
May	105	105½	104	104⅛
July	90⅞	91 3-16	90⅝	91
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	28⅛
May	30⅛	30¼	30	30⅛
July	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	26¼
May	26⅝	27	26 13-16	26⅞
July	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Crop news furnished material for the bulls, giving the market a sharp advance in the afternoon, particularly on late deliveries, which closed ¾@⅞c higher, against ¼@⅜c advance in the near-by positions. The former, early in the day showed comparative weakness owing to realizing by Monday's buyers. Aside from crop news, the market was also bullishly influenced by lower consols, indicating an unsettled feeling abroad, and by unexpected firmness in the Liverpool market.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—No. 1 Northern, $1; No. 2 Spring, 95@96c; May, $1.02½@$1.02⅝.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 8.—March, 98½c; May, 97c; July, 95⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.00½; No. 1 Northern, 98½c.

DULUTH, March 8.—No. 1 Northern, 99¼c; May, 99½c; July, 96½c.

Corn.

No. 2, 37¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31½c; No. 3, 31¼c; No. 2 white, 33¼@33½c; No. 3 white, 33¼@33½c; track white, 33@39c; track mixed, 32@34c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 58¼@59c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 41c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and 32¼@33c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; Timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.25@$5.60; Winter straights, $4.65@$4.75; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2, Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.30@$1.40, nominal. RYE FLOUR—$2.85@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80@85c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 42c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.50@$10.75; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$25. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5⅛c; 160 lb, 5¼c; 140 lb, 5⅜c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅞c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 5¾@5⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝@4¾c; pickled hams, 7⅞@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¾@7c; Western S. P., 7¼@7⅝c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. LARD, 5.37½c; city lard, 5.15c; refined, South America, 6.15c; Continent, 5.75c; Brazil, kegs, 7.30c; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard stearine, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Close: Beef, extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 31s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 30s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 32s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard, prime Western, 27s 3d. Cheese, American finest white and colored, 38s. 6d. Tallow, prime city, 20s.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.37½@$1.40; do, fair to good, $1.10@$1.35; do, medium, choice, $1.15; do, pea, choice, $1.12½@$1.15; do, medium and pea, fair to good, $1@$1.10; do, red kidney, choice, $1.65@$1.67½; do, fair to good, $1.30@$1.60; do, white kidney, choice, $1.50; do, black turtle soup, $1.50@$1.55; do, yellow eye, $1.30; do, Lima, California, $1.52½@$1.55; green peas, barrels, 82½@85c; do, bags, 75@77½c; do, Scotch, barrels, 92½@96c; do, bags, 87½@90c.

Butter—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 20c; do, firsts, 18@19c; do, thirds to seconds, 15@17½c; do, State, finest, 19@19½c; do thirds to firsts, 15@18½c; do, held, fancy, 17@17½c; do, thirds to firsts, 14@16½c; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, finest, 18@19c; do, common to prime, 14@17c; State dairy, Fall-made half tubs and Summer-made firkins, finest, 17c; do, poor to prime, 13@16c; imitation creamery, fancy, 17c; do, seconds to firsts, 14@16c; factory, fresh, extras, 14¾@15c; do, seconds to firsts, 13½@14½c; do, lower grades, 12@13c; do, held, 11@14c; rolls, fresh, choice, 14½c; do, poor to prime, 11@13½c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, fancy, September, 8¾c; do, choice, 8@8½c; do, fair to good, 7@7½c; do, common, 6@6½c; do, colored or white, small, fancy, September, 8¾c; do, choice, 8@8½c; do, common to good, 6@7c; light skims, small, choice, 6¼@[illegible]

[illegible] EGGS—Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 11½c; State and Pennsylvania, [illegible] 11¼c; Western, [illegible]; Southern, 10¼@10½c; duck eggs, per dozen, 20@23c; goose eggs, per dozen, [illegible].

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples, [illegible] and Johnson's Winter, per bbl, [illegible]; Ben Davis, $3@3.50; Greening, [illegible]; Baldwin, $3@3.25; Spy, $2.75@[illegible]; poor to fair grades, $2@2.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $10@11; Jersey, per bbl, $8@8.50; Jersey, per crate, $2.50@3; oranges, California, per box, $1.75@3; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 20@35c. DRIED—Apples, evaporated, fancy, 9½@10c; do, choice, 8½@9c; do, prime, 8⅛@8½c; do, common to good, 6½@8c; do, sun-dried, quarters, 2½@4½c; do, Southern, sliced, 3@4½c; do, coarse cut, [illegible]; do, chopped, per lb, 3¼@3¾c; do, cores and skins, 2¼@2¾c; cherries, 15c; blackberries, 4@4½c; huckleberries, 6@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 11@12c; do, sun-dried, 9@10c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 8@11c; do, Royal, 5½@8c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@9c; pears, California, 5@10c; prunes, California, 3@8c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fowls, per lb, 9½c; chickens, 8½@9c; roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 50@75c; geese, $1@$1.50; pigeons, 25@30c. DRESSED—FRESH KILLED Turkeys, Western, straight hens, per lb, 12@13c; do, mixed, young hens and toms, 11@12c; do, young toms, prime, 10½@11c; do, young and old toms, heavy, 9½@10c; broilers, Philadelphia, 3 to 3½ lb to pair, per lb, 25@28c; do, 4 to 5 lb, 16@20c; chickens, Philadelphia, choice, per lb, 14@15c; fair to good, 10@12c; do, Jersey, prime, 10@11c; do, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9@9½c; do, Western, dry-picked and scalded, average best, 9@9½c; do, fair to good, 7½@8½c. Fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9½c; do, Western, prime, dry-picked, 9½c; do, Western, prime, iced, 9c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; old cocks, Western, per lb, 6c. Capons, Philadelphia, fancy, 8 lb and over, each, per lb, 15@16c; do, medium sizes, 13@14c; do, small and slips, 10@12c; do, Western, choice, 8 lb and over, each per lb, 13@14c; do, medium sizes, 12@12½c; do, small and slips, 10@11c; ducks, Western, fancy, per lb, 9@9½c; do, fair to good, 7@8c; geese, Western, prime, 8½@9c; do, fair to good, 7@8c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2.50; do, small and poor, $1.25@$1.50. FROZEN—Turkeys, selected, No. 1, 13c; do, locally frozen, average best, 11½@12½c; turkeys, No. 2, 9@10c; chickens, fancy, soft-meated, 10@11c; do, average No. 1, 9@9½c; do, No. 2, 6@8c; fowls, No. 1, 8½@9c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; broilers, Western, dry-picked, 13@15c; do, scalded, 12@13c; ducks, No. 1, 10c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; geese, No. 1, 9c; do, No. 2, 7@8c.

GAME—Grouse, prime, dark, undrawn, per pair, $1.12@$1.25; do, pintails, $1@$1.12; do, inferior, 50@60c; quail, Western, per dozen, prime, $1.75@$2; do, Southern, $1.40@$1.60; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1@$2; do, redhead, 75c@$1.75; do, mallard, 60@90c; do, black, 60@80c; do, ruddy, 25@60c; do, teal, blue-wing, per pair, 40@50c; do, teal, green-wing, 25@40c; do, common, 25c; rabbits, prime, per pair, 12@15c; venison, saddles, per lb, 12@15c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Bermuda, per bbl, $3.50@$7.50; do, Southern, second crop, $3@$6; do, State and Western, per 180 lb, $2.25@$2.50; do, per sack, $2.12@$2.37; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bbl, $2.50@$4.50; do, Southern, $1.25@$1.75; beets, local, per bbl, 75c@$1; do, Southern, per bbl crate, $2@$2.50; do, per bushel crate, $1@$1.25; chicory, New Orleans, per bbl, $4@$8; celery, per dozen, 5@75c; cucumbers, Florida, per crate, $2@$3.50; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@$3; do, per bbl, $1@$1.50; do, Florida, per bbl crate, $1@$1.25; cauliflowers, California, per case, $2.50@$3; eggplants, per pineapple crate, $4@$6; do, per orange box, $3@$4.50; lettuce, Florida, per basket, $1@$2; do, Charleston, 50@75c; peppers, Florida, per carrier, $3@$6; peas, Florida, per crate, $2@$3; squash, per bbl, $1.25@$1.75; parsnips, local, per bbl, 50@75c; turnips, Russia, 60@80c; do, white, 40@50c; carrots, per bbl, $1@$1.25; string beans, Florida, per crate, $2@$4; kale, Norfolk, per bbl, 60@75c; spinach, $1.50@$2.50; onions, Havana, per crate, $1.25; do, Orange County, red and yellow, per bag, $1@$1.75; do, white, $2@$4; do, Eastern, white, per bbl, $3@$6; do, red, $1.50@$2.50; do, yellow, $1.50@$2.25; do, State and Western, red and yellow, per flat hoop bbl, $1@$1.75; do, white, $2@$4.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75@80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 45@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 30@50c; do, no grade, 20@35c; do, salt, 40@45c; straw, long rye, 40@50c; do, oat, 30@40c.

COFFEE.

There was a generally weak feeling in coffee circles growing out of a combination of bearish features. The first call showed a barely steady market at a decline of 5@10 points. The subsequent course of the market was generally weak and irregular, with the tone finally barely steady at a net decline of 5@10 points. Sales on the call, 2,500 bags; up to noon, 7,750 bags, and for the entire session, 19,500 bags.

Contracts ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
April	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
May	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.40@5.45
June	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
July	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
August	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
September	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.65@5.70
October	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
November	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.85
December	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.80@5.85
January	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.85@5.90
February	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.90@5.95

FOREIGN MARKETS.—SANTOS—Good average, 8$400. HAMBURG—¾ pfennig lower; sales, 5,000 bags. HAVRE—¾f lower; total sales, 20,000 bags; January, 37.25; March, 36.25; April, 36; May, 36; June, 36; July, 36.25; August, 36.50; September, 36.75; October, 36.75; November, 37; December, 37.25. RIO—No. 7, 8$100.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23c; off-Summer yellow, 22½c, nominal; butter grades, 26@28c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 43@44c; American, boiled, 45@46c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44@45c.

WOOL.

The next public sale of wool will not be held until the wool market shall have recovered its normal tone. In reaching this decision, the management of the Wool Exchange has considered only the best interests of the wool industry. The recent wool sale reflected an unexpected degree of weakness in the market, and the value of the open-market system was clearly demonstrated as an indicator of real values and actual market conditions.

The current quotations of the domestic wools in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, twelve months, 15@17c; medium, twelve months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, six to eight months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@16c; fine medium choice, 15@18c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 17@19c; fine average, 12@14c; fine medium average, 15@16c; medium average, 15@17c; quarter average, 14@16c. California—Northern Spring free, 16@17c; Middle County Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall free, 15@16c; Southern Fall, 10@12c; Fall defective, 6@8c. Oregon—Eastern choice, 15c; Eastern average, 12@13c; Eastern heavy, 10@11c; Valley No. 1, 18@20c; Valley No. 2, 20@22c; Valley No. 3, 19@20c; Valley lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 13@15c; fine average, 11@13c; fine medium choice, 16@18c; fine medium average, 13@15c; medium choice, 18c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 17c.

METALS.

Copper, 11.87½@12c; iron, $6.75@$6.85; tin, 14.25@14.35c; spelter, 4.25@4.30c; lead, 3.80@3.87½c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.65; oil barrels, $3; pitch, $1.85. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars and machines, 37c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W G, $2.25; W W, $2.60.

CHARLESTON, March 8.—Turpentine, 35c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, March 8.—Turpentine, 35@39c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, March 8.—Turpentine, 34½@35c. Resin, $1.25@$1.50.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef, 7@8½c.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; city-dressed veals, 9@11½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.50; lambs, $5.50@$6.10; dressed mutton, 7@8c; dressed lambs, 7½@9½c.

HOGS—$4.15@$4.30.

A Policeman's Daughter Burned.

Miss Jennie Mullen, the daughter of Sergt. Washington Mullen, who is in charge of the Bureau of Boiler Inspection, was painfully burned about the hands and neck last night while trying to extinguish a fire in her father's home, 105 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a three-story brownstone house. Miss Mullen went up stairs at 6 o'clock last night to dress for dinner, and in lighting a gas jet accidentally set fire to a lace curtain. She made an effort to pull the blazing fabric down, but the blaze got the better of the struggle. She then opened the window and called to people in the street. An alarm was turned in, and the firemen got the fire out after it had practically destroyed the third floor of the house. The loss is said to be over $1,000. Miss Mullen was treated by the family physician.

[illegible] REAL ESTATE FIELD

[illegible] Sales of Valuable Vacant Property—Dealings Among the Brokers and at Auction.

[illegible]uel Goldsticker has sold for Mary [illegible]nkney and Charles Salter to Potter & [illegible] six lots on the south side of One Hundred and [illegible] Street, 225 feet [illegible] of [illegible] Avenue.

[illegible] reported that [illegible] Phillips & Co. [illegible] for the Jay estate, for about [illegible] eight lots at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street and Central Park West. The brokers refused either to confirm or deny the report.

Henry Oppenheimer has purchased the plot Ninety-third Street, north side, 125 feet west of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.

Max Hart has purchased from Weil & Mayer the plot on the north side of Eighty-second Street, 216 feet east of First Avenue, 50 by 102.2. The buyer will erect a seven-story tenement on the plot, fitted throughout with every modern improvement.

J. Le Boutillier has sold to a Mr. Hendricks, for about $39,000, the property 138 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Percy M. Stewart has sold to George C. Miller the five-story dwelling 303 West Ninety-first Street, 25 by 100.

M. Bargebuhr & Son have sold to H. Sturt, for $32,600, the five-story flat 10 West Ninety-ninth Street. In part payment the buyer gives the plot southwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundredth Street, 50 by 105.

Nicholas F. Walsh has sold for A. Kaufman the five-story store and loft building 442 Pearl Street, 25 by 105.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have leased to Rogers, Peet & Co. 7 and 9 Warren Street.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Joseph Butterworth, to Gustave Miller, for $5,000, the two-story frame dwelling southwest corner of Prospect Terrace and Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, 25 by 100. In exchange, Mr. Miller gives the lot One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 132 feet west of Hall Place, 25 by 165, and the plot of three lots on the east side of Kelly Street, 400 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, George R. Read sold, at executor's sale, to George F. Wilcoxson, a party in interest, for $11,400, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 352 West Twenty-first Street, 16.11 by 74.1; also, to George F. Wilcoxson, for $13,200, 354 West Twenty-first Street, similar to and adjoining the foregoing; also, to George F. Wilcoxson, for $7,400, the four-story English basement dwelling 332 West Fifteenth Street, 16.8 by 80.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in partition, to Morris Wilkins, for $4,125, the plot Prospect Avenue, east side, 112 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 38 by 50.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to Daniel Cunningham, for $24,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling 113 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 16 by 100.11; also, in partition, to the plaintiff, Robert Scott, for $9,000, the five-story stone-front tenement, with store, 1,177 Second Avenue, 25.5 by 70.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Abbott Brown, for $10,600, the three-story brick dwelling 179 East Seventy-third Street, 20 by 102.2.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Moses G. Wright, for $5,276, the plot One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Elton Avenue, 45 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to William J. Nicklas, for $15,423, the five-story brick flat 45 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to the same buyer, for $17,033, the four-story stone-front dwelling 260 West Eighty-ninth Street, 16 by 100.8.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Lewis Bach, for $415, the plot northwest corner of Albany Avenue and Myrtle Street, 100 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to Edward A. Biebermann, for $400, the plot Myrtle Street, north side, 100 feet east of Albany Avenue, 100 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 536 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick and stone front double tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 52.6 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,020.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 52 Prospect Place, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-second Street, 16.8 by 54, four-story stone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,458.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John F Rogan, referee, Morris Avenue, east side, 280 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,262.

By John Stiebling, foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 113 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 116.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,183.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 121 feet east of Riverside Drive, for three five-story brick dwellings, 22 by 60; J. A. Farley, owner; Janes & Leo of 967 Boulevard, architects; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 18 and 20 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 24.11 by 85.11; Harris Fordinsky of 64 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; S. Sass of 25 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $44,000.

No. 336 East Fifth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 82.10; J. L. Buttenwieser of 233 Lenox Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $27,000.

No. 331 East Fourteenth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with store, 25 by 84.6; J. L. Buttenwieser, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $27,000.

No. 1,818 Bathgate Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 13.11 by 24.4; M. J. Katz, owner; cost, $200.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a two-story brick pavilion, 23 by 26; Hebrew Infant Asylum, owners; O. Lowensen, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 140 feet west of Melrose Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 84; Adam Bauer of 669 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $16,400.

Railroad Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for three four-story brick tenements, 20 by 51 and 20.3 by 64.4; J. & M. Haffen, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $39,000.

Railroad Avenue, east side, 76.6 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 43.6 by 64.5; O. J. Stephens, owner; John Sexton of 206 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 67 East Fifty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, with store, 16.8 by 65; Paul S. Bolger, owner; John B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 102 and 104 Duane Street, to a two and three story brick and frame office building and store; L. R. Kipp, owner; George Palliser of 32 Park Place, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 266 Canal Street, to a six-story brick building; Dubois estate of 84 Cedar Street, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis of 220 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 123 and 125 West Fifty-third Street, to a five-story brick dwelling and stable; T. G. Corvan of 124 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Louis Ungrich, architect; cost, $580.

Twentieth Street, southwest corner of Ninth Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; Angelica B. Faber of 430 West Twentieth Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $9,000.

Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street, to a seven-story brick and stone flat; A. F. Holly of 51 Liberty Street, owner; J. S. Bush, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, northwest corner of Third Avenue, to a three-story brick store, 64.4 by 125.8; William E. Ebling of 935 Prospect Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $20,000.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a three and four story brick asylum; Hebrew Infant Asylum, owner; cost, $12,000.

Morris Avenue, north side, 158 feet west of Anthony Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling; H. S. McGrath, owner; H. S. Baker, architect; cost, $500.

Judgment Against Baroness Blanc.

Judgment for $5,672 was entered yesterday against Elizabeth L. Blanc (Baroness [illegible]

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 8.

ADAMS PLACE, w s, 205.2 ft s of 183d St, 1x50; James A. Lamb to Edward Dowling	50
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 162d St, 25x100; John E. Darragh and wife to William Wetterer	100
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 164th St, 99.11x197.4 to King's Bridge Road x 42.8x212.3; Louis E. and Louis Ungrich to Jacob D. Butler	100
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 99.11 ft n of 181st St, 32.6x25.6x irregular; also King's Bridge Road, s w corner of 182d St, 45.5x irregular; also Brook Av, n e corner of 189th St, 25x100x25x97.2, and other property; Marcus Nathan to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	1
BLEECKER ST, 345, 23.3x[illegible]; Joseph Cohn and wife to Jacob Ruppert	800
BROADWAY, 503 to 511, and Mercer St, 74 to 82; Joseph F. Loubat to trustees of Columbia College	$1,100,000
BROOK AV, n w corner of North 3d Av, 88.3x75.9x86.8x46.3; Albert V. Donellan to Edgar Ketchum	55,000
BROOK AV, e s, 168 ft s of 169th St, 22.2x100.5; Annie T. McCabe to Catharine Burns	10
CHRYSTIE ST, 40, e s, 25x80; Daniel C. Briggs, referee, to Sophia Levy	17,500
CHRYSTIE ST, 86, 25x100; Jonas Weil and others to Cassel Cohen	1
COLUMBIA ST, 86, 25x100; Louis Lese and others to Davis Rosenkrantz	34,000
CONVENT AV, s e corner of 150th St, 18x50; Jacob Hess and wife to August C. Hassey	1
GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of North St, 50x100; Edwin J. Crandall and wife to Josephine A. Smith	1
LEONARD ST, 154, s w s, 22x75; William A. Spencer and others, trustees, to Jacob B. Halk	1,000
LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x41.8; Edward T. Spillane to Elizabeth Dinneen, 2½-9 parts	1
LOT 945, map of the Village of Wakefield; John E. Ryan to Joseph S. Wood	25
MADISON AV, 2,106, 20x80; Edward H. Raynolds to James Jennings	9,000
NAEGELE AV, centre line, 280 ft s w of centre line of Ellwood St, 100x312.7x180.5x396.4, except part taken to open avenue; J. F. Entz to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	100
NAEGELE AV, centre line, 280 ft s w of centre line of Ellwood St, 100x312.7x180.5x396.4, except part taken for opening avenue; Elsie A. Herriot, individually and as executrix, &c., to J. Frederick Entz	4,000
NORTH THIRD AV, s s, 25 ft w of Port Morris Branch of the Harlem Railroad, 25x180x22x144; Matthew W. Wilson and others to Frederick P. Forster	1
PARCEL at Throgg's Neck, adjoining land of Israel Honeywell, contains four acres; Thomas Booth and wife to Patrick J. Sweeney	2
READE ST, 1, and 25 Chambers St; Alice S. Bradley, by guardian, to John Munroe	60,195
ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 20.3x40x irregular, adjoining lands of Mary Cruger and the estate of James Lowey; also 95 Roosevelt St; Ellen Tierney to Bernard Golden	10
SUFFOLK ST, 186, 19.4x74.10; Cassel Cohen and wife to Leopold Kaufmann	1
VANDERBILT AV, e s, 204 ft n of 170th St, 25x irregular; James W. Mortimer to Isabel Mortimer	1
WASHINGTON ST, n w corner of Horatio St, 20x70.4x19x69; Emma M. Colding to Frederick Meyer	1
WATER ST, 144, 19.9x80.8x20x82.2; Edward Hilson and wife to Gustav Salomon and another	32,250
WILLIS AV, n w corner of 139th St, 50x78; William Schmults and wife to Herman Apmann	1
2D AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 88th St, 25x100; Edward D. Flannery to Dorothea Bauer	1
2D AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 88th St, 25x100; George G. Bauer and wife to Edward D. Flannery	1
3D AV, s s, 100 ft w of Port Morris Branch of the New York and Harlem Railroad, 51x49.10x57x77; Matthew W. Wilson and others to Mary G. Wilson	1
3D AV, or Boston Road, e s, 112 ft n of 140th St, 28x111x25x123.8; Christian Scherding and wife to the Harrisonville Co-operative Building Association	48,000
8TH AV, e s, 810.8 ft n of 155th St, 319.4x—x—x—; Sarah Lynch to Harriet G. Coogan	1
9TH AV, s e corner of 40th St, 32.8x61.9; Peter McGowan to Joseph J. McGowan	1
1ST ST, s w s, 350 ft n w of Avenue A, 25x88.6 to Houston St x 25.2x84; Louis Burgermeister to Mary Burgermeister	1
1ST ST, s w s, 350 ft n w of Avenue A, 25x88.6 to Houston St x25.2x84; Amandus Fette to Caroline Fette	1
4TH ST, s s, Lots 339 to 341, map of Laconia Park; Malinda G. Mace to John F. Reilly	1,825
4TH ST, s s, Lot 338, map of Laconia Park; Malinda G. Mace to James F. Meehan	600
12TH ST, n s, Lots 14 and 15, map of property of Joseph S. Wood at William's Bridge, 55x100; Joseph S. Wood to Salvator Lasperges	1,500
13TH ST, s s, 130.3 ft w of Avenue B, 17.8x103.3; 13th St, 540 East; William R. Huntington to the rector, Church Wardens, &c	1
13TH ST, s s, 296 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; John Becker and wife to Jacob Levy	1
14TH ST, 240 West, 25x103.3; Herman Wronkow and wife to Fannie Hamlin	35,000
14TH ST, 240 West, 25x103.3; Katharine A. Kingsland to Herman Wronkow	1
17TH ST, n s, 288 ft e of 2d Av, 19x106; Henry Reffel and wife to Philip Schen	7,100
52D ST, s s, 318.5 ft w of 8th Av, 100x201.6 to 51st St; John Le Foy Brower, executor, &c., to James A. Striker and another	25
64TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; John T. Williams and wife to W. Bourke Cockran	1
77TH ST, 337 East, 25x102.2; Robert Loeb to Joseph Loeb, ¼ part	1
99TH ST, 100 West, 25.11x75; Hyman Sonn and others to John Branigan	46,000
100TH ST, n e s, 90 ft s e of The Drive, or Boulevard, 60x51.10; William Wetterer and wife to John E. Darragh	100
105TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 25x101.9; John T. Power to Ella F. Power	1
110TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Thorne, as trustee, to Louis Lese	1
113TH ST, 68 East, 25x100.11; Charles E. Devender to Frederick Kirchhoff	25,000
121ST ST, 80 East, 20x100.11; Kathinka M. Stadler to Mary Michael	1
123D ST, n s, 40 ft w of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Ida Loewenberg to Edward Loewenberg	1
128TH ST, 126 East, 18.9x½ block; Charles E. Collins and another, by guardian, to Susanna E. Clement, ½ part	5,250
135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; William Jeffery to Annie Jeffery	450
135TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; William R. Brown, as executor to Martin Tully	3,400
135TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; same to Michael M. Rooney	3,400
135TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; William R. Brown, as executor, to John Entwistle	3,500
136TH ST, 146 West, 17x irregular; John H. Rogan, referee, to D. Stuart Dodge	14,000
136TH ST, 144 West, 17x99.11; John H. Rogan, referee, to D. Stuart Dodge	14,000
145TH ST, 466 West, 17.4x99.11; Marcus Nathan and others to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	1
161ST ST, n s, 118.11 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11; William Broadbelt to John B. Smith and another	17,000
163d St, s s, Lot 21, map of North Melrose, 50x100; John Smith to Annie Smith	1
166TH ST, s w corner of Nelson Av, 5.4x71.9x71.11; Francis W. Pollock to Alice F. MacMullen	400
173D ST, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 35x100.1; 11th Av, n e corner of 172d St, 94.6x175; 180th St, s s, 95 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Max Marx and others to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	1
185TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 25x79.11x irregular; also, Post Av, s w corner of Hawthorne St, 150x150x irregular; 184th St, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 90x99.11; 180th St, s e corner of King's Bridge Road, 82.4x26x87.6x25.6; King's Bridge Road, s e s, 125 ft s of Hawthorne St, 50x298.6x irregular; Audubon Av, w s, 24.11 ft s of 189th St, 25x100; Wadsworth Av, e s, 250.11 ft n of 180th St, 25x100x irregular; Max Marx to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	1

Recorded Leases.

ANDERSON, Elizabeth, to Michael E. Honan and another; 1,265 Westchester Av, 15 years	$600 to $1,200
BELL, George S., to Hilda Popper; 163d St, 963, n w corner of Tinton Av, 3 years	540
BENSON, Nicholas Y., to Francisco M. Rodriquez; 27½ and 29 Madison St, 2 years	996
BUCHANAN, James, to Joseph Roth; 241 Monroe St, store, 1 7-12 years	300
BUNKE, Ratje, to Michele Lasco; 107th St, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x75, 3 years	450
DANIEL, John, to William C. Eller; 185 Amsterdam Av, 5 years	1,656
GOERLITZ, Lizzie, and another to John J. Drennen; 205 to 209 East 38th St, 10 years	6,000
KAHN, Joseph, to James Cummings; 42 Market St, store, &c., 3 1-6 years	720 to 840
JACKSON, Sarah L., to William Tinte; 2,168 8th Av, 5 years	2,000
LEVY, Celia, to Philip Lefkowitz; 86 Chrystie St, 2 4-12 years	7,120
McLAUGHLIN, Ellen, to John E. Heins; s e corner of Brook Av and 134th St, 5 years	780 to 1,020
MOUNT, Charlotte A., and another to Patrick J. Mellon; 868 3d Av, 5 1-6 years	3,000 to 3,200
ROSE, Morris, to Azes Achim Anshe Ueli; 36 Orchard St, 2d floor, 3 years	420
ROONIE, William J., to John J. Talley; 262 7th Av, n w corner of 25th St, 5 years	4,000
SCHLAEPPI, Ulrich, to Frank C. Rack; 74 2d Av, store, &c., 5¼ years	1,200 to 1,300
SCHMID, Josephine, to Frank A. Hildenstab; n w corner of 5th Av and 111th St, store, &c., 4 5-6 years	1,500 to 1,800
THEES, John D., to Gottlob Brenzinger; 3,029 3d Av, 5 years	552
VON LENGERKE, Justus, attorney, to Michael Rosenkrans; 14 Pitt St, 5 years	1,950
WAGNER, Hulda, to Paulina Spero and another; 889 1st Av, 1 year	1,500
WENTWORTH, Mitchell E., to John Kiernan; 8th Av, 771, n w corner of 47th St, 5 years	2,250
WEYAND, Henry, to Louis C. Bock and another; 169, 171 East 87th St, 5 years	2,000 to 2,600
WOODBURY, Harriet A., to [illegible]	[illegible]
YOUNGS, William P., and others to Moses Einhorn; 122 to 126 East 9th St, 5 years	2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

BARR, John C., to Elihu Thomson; intersection of centre lines of Barker Av and Bleecker St, runs w 425.5 ft to Bronx Park x s 185 ft to Fulton St x414.7 ft to Barker Av, 3 years	9,500
BIRNENFELD, James, to William H. Williams and another, trustees; s s of 45th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year	12,500
BRANIGAN, John, to Charles A. Stadler; s w corner of Columbus Av and 99th St, 5 years	35,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Louis and Louis K. Ungrich; w s of Amsterdam Av, 99.11 ft s of 164th St, 212.3 ft to King's Bridge Road, ½ year	9,100
CASS REALTY CORPORATION to Washington Life Insurance Company; 43 to 47 West 32d St, 1¼ years	380,000
CLEMENT, Susanna E., to Winston H. Hagen; 126 East 128th St, 3 years	3,000
COHEN, Cassel, to Jonas Weil and another; 86 Chrystie St, installments	5,000
DAILY, George, and John A. Carlson, to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag; s w corner Boulevard and 103d St, 1½ years	90,000
DARRAGH, John E., to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 100th St, 90 ft e of Public Drive or Boulevard, 1 year	3,150
DARRAGH, John E., to Jacob D. Butler; n w corner Amsterdam Av and 166th St, 1 year	3,000
DINNEEN, Elizabeth and Edward, to Edward T. Spillane; s w corner of 88th St and Lexington Av, demand	10,000
ENTWISTLE, John, to William R. Brown; n s of 135th St, 300 ft w of Willow Av, 3 years	2,500
GOLDEN, Bernard, to Laura A. Delano; 54 Roosevelt St, 5 years	5,000
SAME to same; 95 Roosevelt St, 5 years	6,000
GUNNING, Ellen, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 17 St. Luke's Place, 3 years	5,000
HALK, Jacob B., to William A. Spencer, trustee, &c.; 154 Leonard St, 2 years	9,350
HAMLIN, Fannie, to William F. Decker; 240 West 14th St, 3 years	23,000
HURST, Thomas D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 265-267 Cherry St and 520-522 Water St, 3 years	35,000
JENNINGS, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2,106 Madison Av, 3 years	4,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Benjamin J. Weil; 186 Suffolk St, 1 month	3,000
KETCHUM, Edgar, to Arthur Sandys; n w corner Brook Av and North 3d Av, 1 year	37,000
KETCHUM, Edgar, to Albert V. Donellan; n w corner of Brook Av and North 3d Av, 1 year	3,000
LASPERGES, Salvator, to Joseph S. Wood; Lot 14, map of property of Joseph S. Wood, William's Bridge, 1 year	$350
LASPERGES, Salvator, to Joseph S. Wood; Lot 15, map of property of Joseph S. Wood, William's Bridge, 1 year	350
LASPERGES, Salvator, to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee; n s of 12th St, 100 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 3 years	2,750
LASPERGES, Salvator, to Peter R. Egan; n s of 12th St, 127.6 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 3 years	2,750
LEVY, Esther B., to Mary E. Taylor; 308 West 103d St, 1 year	1,000
LEVY, Esther B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 308 West 103d St, 3 years	14,000
LEVY, Jacob, to John Becker; s s of 13th St, 296 ft e of Avenue A, 5 months	1,000
LEMMON, Charles H., and wife, to Sylvanus Purdy; Lot 247, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years	700
LEMMON, Charles H., and wife, to Albert Duryea; Lot 247 map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years	1,500
LESE, Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; s s of 110th St, 95 ft w of 3d Av, demand	2,500
LESE, Louis, to the Title Guarantee & Trust Company; s s of 110th St, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year	6,000
LIVINGSTON, John, to Henry de F. Weekes, as Treasurer of Union Club; s e corner of 116th St and Park Av, 5 years	30,000
LOEB, Robert, to Joseph Loeb; 337 East 77th St, and 85th St, n s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year	575
MACMULLEN, Alice F., to Cornelius D. Du Bois; e s of Ogden Av, 100 ft s from centre line of 166th St, 3 years	5,000
McGUIRE, Samuel K., to Charlotte Miller; 257 West 69th St, 3 years	15,000
MEEHAN, James F., to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors, &c.; Lot 338, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, 3 years	345
MICHAEL, Mary, to Edith Lowenfels; 80 East 121st St, 1 year	1,750
MICHAEL, Mary, to Samuel Greenbaum; 80 East 121st St, 1 year	200
OPPENHEIMER, David, and Joseph Hamershlag to Henry Oppenheimer; e s of West End Av, 50.11 ft n of 102d St, 1 year	25,000
PURRINGTON, George F., to Morris Steinhardt; n e corner of Lenox Av and 118th St, 1½ years	13,000
REILLY, John F., to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors, &c.; s w corner of 4th St and 6th Av, 24th Ward, 3 years	1,060
RICHARDS, Louisa L., to New York Security and Trust Company; 93 Riverside Drive, 5 years	17,000
ROONEY, Michael M., to William R. Brown, executor, &c.; n s of 135th St, 250 ft w of Willow Av, 3 years	2,550
ROSENKRANTZ, Davis, to Louis Lese and another; 86 Columbia St, installments	8,000
SEAGRIST, Francis W., Jr., and wife, to Ambrose K. Ely; n e corner 13th Av and Bloomfield St, 39.1 ft to Little West 12th St, 110.7x226.2x100, instalments	10,000
SCHEU, Philip, to Theodora and Louise M. Gordon; n s of 17th St, 288 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years	7,000
SHANNON, Annette, to Jemima N. Dudley; n s of 149th St, 132.6 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years	2,500
SOFKA, Nicolaus and Valeska, to J. & M. Haffen; e s of Robbins Av, being n part of Lot 161, map of Wilton, Port Morris, &c., 1 year	1,200
SMYTH, William J., and wife to Philip A. Smyth; Lot 274, map of Pelhamville, 1 year	750
THE HARRISONVILLE CO-OPERATIVE Building Association to Margaret T. Martin; 3d Av, e s, 131.2 ft n of Grove St, 48.10x207.9 to Bergen Av, 2 years	18,000
TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE to Joseph F. Loubat; 503 to 511 Broadway and 74 to 82 Mercer St, due Feb. 1, 1940, (see deeds)	1,100,000
TULLY, Martin, to William R. Brown, executor, &c.; n s of 135th St, 200 ft w of Willow Av, 3 years	2,550
VAN INGEN, Edward H., and wife to Moses T. Pyne and another, trustees, &c.; n s of 40th St, 279.6 ft w of 6th Av, 208.10 to Broadway — to 41st St, &c., 4 years	125,000
VAN RENSSELAER, Maunsell, to Alexander T. Mason; w s of Edgecombe Av, 225 ft n of 150th St, 1 year	2,500
WATSON, Benjamin F., to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n s of 23d St, 264.2 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years	38,000
WILSON, Catharine, to Kate B. Decker, executrix; e s of Forest Av, 51.2 ft s of 161st St, 1 year	148

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALVORD, Alwyn A., to St. John the Baptist Foundation	Nom.
BARNES, Carlton J., to William K. Everdell	$50,000
CLOCKE, George De Witt, general guardian, &c., to Sadie B. Clocke	700
COWDIN, Elliot C., to William H. Payne	8,000
HECKER, George F., and others, executors, &c., to Frederic R. Coudert and others, executors, &c., (two assignments)	45,000
HOFFMAN, George, to Daniel Allan	2,500
KASMIRE, Mary W. to the Nassau Trust Company	500
RAABE, Henry, Jr., to Welcome S. Jarvis	2,676
SCHERDING, Christian, to James M. Geery	2,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Julia J. Duncan	6,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to William R. H. and Frank B. Martin, as trustees	50,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Josephine E. Thayer	6,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Louis E. Bomeisler, trustee	18,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Laura M. Schuyler	4,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to August Eimer	7,500
TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 125th St, 50x175; the Ronalds & Johnson Co. against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor	600
BROOK AV, w s, 88.3 ft n of 3d Av, 80x100; Hagan & Anderson against Louis H. Lambrecht, owner and contractor	125
HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 425 and 565 ft n of 141st St, six lots; the Middlesex Quarry Company against William H. Lake, owner; Mills & Strachan, contractors	1,721
JACKSON AV, w s, 272.9 ft n of 165th St, 140x85; Martin & Feick against Louis A. Schneider, owner and contractor	550
WASHINGTON AV, 507 and 509; William H. H. and Emersley Childs against Joseph Naylor, owner and contractor	20
26TH ST, 128 West; the Phoenix Iron Company against Frances A. Lawrence, owner; Hernschein Architectural Iron Works and George W. Prodgers, contractors	301
116TH ST, 66 and 64 West; Nathan Kosovsky against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor	571

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, e s, 75.5 ft s of 56th St, 25x100; James S. Burtis against Ernst Lehmann and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Moss.

BAYARD ST, 2 and 4; Hyman Gruft against Leopold Hellinger and others, (specific performance;) attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner.

MARIAN ST, w s, 317.4 ft n of Becker Av, 50x100; Thomas Mallinson against Emily Ringrose, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Wagner.

STANTON ST, 320; Irving Grinnell and others, trustees, &c., against John McKelvey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

VESEY ST, n s, Lot 133, map of Trinity Church Farm, Third Ward, 25x100; Richard H. Gatling against William Fair, (attachment;) attorney, I. B. Brennan.

5TH AV, w s, at division line of land of Benjamin S. Halsey and land of Valentine, 92x210; Eastchester, Abijah J. Purdy against Annie B. Russell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

7TH AV, 2,251; Frederick Sackett against Augustus Reimer, (specific performance;) attorney, A. Cohen.

50TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of 2d Av, 20x76.10; [illegible] Cornelius [illegible], trustee, &c., against James F. Farrell and others; attorney, H. F. Miller.

146TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Addie A. Sullivan against Jeremiah P. Hogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

148TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; The J. Christopher G. Hupfel Brewing Company against Michael Kirchner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. G. Hupfel.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

219—Edward J. Delaney, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the City and County of San Francisco.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction per stipulation.

45—Josephine W. Wupperman, appellant, vs. the steamship Carib Prince, &c.—Argument continued by J. Parker Kirlin for the appellee, and concluded by Harrington Putnam for the appellant.

79—The Franklin Sugar Refining Company, appellant, vs. the steamship Silvia, &c.—Argued by C. C. Burlingham and Harrington Putnam for the appellant, and by J. Parker Kirlin for the appellee.

83—Camaco Calderon, appellant, vs. the Atlas Steamship Company, Limited.—Argument commenced by J. Langdon Ward, for the appellant.

Call for to-day: Nos. 83, 415, 514, (and 515,) 99, (and 116,) 397, 8, 27, (and 15 and 16,) 297, 28, and 30.

Calendar for Wednesday, March 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 48 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes, (jury.)

7883—Downing vs. Merritt.
7884—Downing vs. Robertson.
7885—Downing vs. same.
7886—Same vs. same.
8025—Same vs. same.
9267—Wellbacher vs. same.
10744—Silverberg vs. same.
9381—Nesbith vs. same.
11060—Neuss vs. Hedden.
11165—Hecht vs. Robertson.
11273—Ferris vs. same.
11577—Wertheimer vs. same.
11417—Muser vs. same.
11470—Mills vs. same.
11090—Robbins vs. same.
11188—Toplitz vs. same.
14196—Dennison vs. same.
15698—Hussa vs. Erhardt.
18627—Sylvester vs. Robertson.
18628—Same vs. same.
18629—Same vs. same.
18630—Same vs. same.
13631—Same vs. same.
18632—Same vs. same.
18633—Same vs. same.
18634—Same vs. same.
18635—Same vs. same.
18636—Same vs. same.
18637—Same vs. same.
18638—Same vs. same.
18639—Same vs. same.
18759—Same vs. same.
18760—Same vs. same.
8906—Robbins vs. Robertson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

101—Commercial Towboat Co. vs. S. S. George W. Clyde.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

13—Guinaracs vs. S. S. Wordsworth.
91—Hewlett vs. Burrill & Sons.
30—Coe vs. Tug R. J. Moran.
107—Taylor vs. Bark Agate.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

In reaccounting of L. R. Marshall, deceased; People, ex rel. Thomas Ryan vs. Board of Supervisors of Washington County, appellant; People ex rel. A. A. Burby vs. L. N. Howland, et al., Town Board, &c.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Divid McClure, receiver, appellant, vs. Wayland Trask; same vs. Law.—Motions to strike from returns denied, with $10 costs.

W. B. Salisbury vs. B. J. Slade, appellant; National Harrow Company, appellant, vs. E. Bement & Sons.—Motions to dismiss denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Bronx Gas Company vs. E. T. Barker et al., Tax Commissioners, appellants; same vs. Alonzo Rothschild and another.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

People ex rel. George Steinson, appellant, vs. Board of Education of New York City.—Motion for leave to file undertaking, &c., granted on payment of $10 costs.

Anna B. Stewart, appellant, vs. Union Mutual Life Insurance Company; The Jewelers' Mercantile Agency, Limited, vs. The Jewelers' Weekly Publishing Company and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed and new trials granted, costs to abide events.

G. R. Taylor vs. Edward Smith, appellant.—Motion to amend denied, without costs.

City of Rochester, appellant, vs. Lewis E. Coe and another.—Motion to prefer denied, without costs.

Virginius Ballard and another, appellants, vs. Alvin Beveridge.—Motion to withdraw appeal granted, with costs of the appeal to the respondent and $10 costs for motion.

Frederick Bereubroick, appellant, vs. St. Luke's Hospital in New York City and another.—Motion to dismiss granted, with costs.

Hattie E. Buckle vs. Charles L. Buckle, appellant; Harriet A. Grinnell vs. William G. Taylor, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Hawley D. Clapp vs. E. G. Burns, appellant.—Motion to advance granted.

Jacob Corleis vs. Benedict Fischer and another, appellants; G. W. Gallinger vs. Oscar Hammerstein, appellant.—Motions to dismiss denied, with $10 costs.

Bella Geisse, appellant, vs. G. W. Bunce.—Motion to put on calendar and prefer denied, without costs.

Newboldt Lawrence vs. Hempstead, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

In re appraisal of P. Embury, deceased.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 362, 373, 378, 381, 388, 389.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

24—Genet vs. De Graaf.
25—Kellogg vs. Ogden.
27—Youngs vs. Stoddard.
28—Hannigan vs. Smith.
30—Abele vs. Falk.
34—Merritt vs. Merritt.
35—Galasso vs. Nat. S. S. Co.
37—Ellis vs. Thompson.
38—Petrolia Mfg. Co. vs. Jenkins.
40—Reckitts & Son vs. Kellogg.
42—Fernald vs. Providence & Washington Ins. Co.
45—Randall vs. Bank of America.
46—Lyle vs. Little.
47—Flanagan vs. Staples.
48—Cullen vs. Gallagher.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Dugro vs. Vandewater.
2—O'Brien vs. Ottenburg.
3—Lupler vs. Lupler.
4—In re Wilkens Place.
5—Keller vs. Kleinbaum.
6—Klamper vs. Cushman.
7—Hall vs. Hunter.
8—Smith vs. Smith.
9—Byrne vs. Smith.
10—Finch vs. Thompson.
11—Boyle vs. Staten Isl. & So. Beach L. Co.
12—Schussler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—Stern vs. Rappaport.
14—Mirtein vs. Hamburg Am. Packet Co.
15—Church vs. Cromwell S. S. Co.
16—Abbott vs. Abbott.
17—Levine vs. Levine.
18—Manhattan Yacht Club vs. Coleman.
19—Gould vs. McGillin.
20—McGillin vs. Claflin.
21—In re Clinton Av.
22—In re Knauer.
23—Lantree vs. Olarovsky.
24—Lewy vs. Indelli.
25—Bode vs. King.
26—Stern vs. Met. Tel. & Tel. Co.
27—Aste vs. Adbrussezza.
28—Met. Imp. Co. vs. Merritt.
29—Hilton vs. Hilton.
30—Horton vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
31—Pacific Mail S. S. Co. vs. Butler.
32—Shea vs. Wagner Steam Laundry Co.
33—O'Farrell vs. O'Farrell.
34—Gordon vs. Distler.
35—Blank vs. Goerlitz.
36—Eastman vs. Jacob.
37—People, &c., vs. Johnson.
38—Meyer vs. Kampman.
39—Trahan vs. Trahan.
40—Juskovitz vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
41—Steinfelder vs. Flurl.
42—In re Dugro.
43—Plasterstein vs. Hoes.
44—People, &c., vs. Waring.
45—Wein vs. Wein.
46—Manne vs. Birdseye.
47—Beers vs. Dean Tire Co.
48—Costello vs. Costello.
49—Lewitsky vs. Strasser.
50—Johnston vs. Sealey.
51—In re Hondayer.
52—In re Stone.
53—Tappen vs. Nash.
54—Walker vs. Ulman.
55—Schaber vs. Faderick.
56—Lane vs. McMenomy.
57—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Adler.
58—Siegel vs. Hammer.
59—Cattaberry vs. Colman.
60—Suskind vs. Krops.
61—Hefferman vs. Olympic Athletic Club.
62—Tack vs. Dominion Mining & Chem. Co.
63—Schwartz vs. Maas.
64—Rothwell vs. McNulty.
65—Millen vs. Harris.
66—Curtis vs. Barker.
67—Bowen vs. Bowen.
68—In re East 165th St.
69—Sclare vs. Sclare.
70—Faust vs. Sun Ptg. & Pub. Assn.
71—People, &c., vs. Stark.
72—Garafano vs. Pepperell Co.
73—Ash vs. Heine.
74—In re Thomson.
75—Borrowe vs. Corbin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

6368—Deutsch vs. Deutsch.
2295—Belyea vs. Belyea.
6362—Howell vs. Howell.
6364—Merz vs. Merz.
6366—Heiskel vs. Heiskel.
5996—Garrison vs. Garrison.
6387—Lober vs. Lober.
5139—Leopold vs. Leopold.
5518—Mahler vs. Mahler.
5687—Di Paola vs. Di Paola.
5692—Sharp vs. Sharp.
5966—Weingarten vs. Weingarten.
5097—Park vs. Park.
6355—Anderson vs. Anderson.
5977—Taylor vs. Taylor.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

4981—Glennon vs. McGuire.
5665—Koch vs. Koch.
5877—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5960—Russell vs. The Mayor, &c.
5420—Kurzman vs. Lowry.
4987—Dickinson vs. Continental Trust Co.
5277—Anderson vs. Houghton.
5416—Mariano vs. Mariano.
5373—Ryan vs. Ryan.
5542—Hansen vs. Hanson.
5126—Zutt vs. Zutt.
4585—Lant vs. McDonald.
5866—Koehler vs. Hughes.
5640—Murphy vs. Haddam.
6041—Butler vs. Tubichy.
5449—Hosey vs. Lounsberry.
5467—Louis vs. Hilgers.
5837—Holmgren vs. Holmgren.
5858—Whyte vs. Builders' League.
5920—Boyd vs. Boyd.
5846—Rosson vs. Hanson.
5995—Haber vs. Haber.
4307—Clason vs. Stewart.
6024—Lubin vs. Klinkowstein.
6038—Mattern vs. Manson.
5871—Dryer vs. Dryer.
5574—Erlwein vs. Erlwein.
5543—19th Ward Bank vs. Langenzen.
6236—Holliday vs. Holliday.

[illegible]
Highest number reached in regular call, [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Le Barbier, and Gray.

1—Frank Bailey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

14824—Manis vs. Met. St. Ry.
15066—Sabatar vs. Levins.
8615—Hayman vs. Hobbs.
15433—Cameron vs. N. Y. Elevated R.R. Co.
15257—Toner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8944—Williams vs. Tamsen.
14721—Hill vs. Seitz.
14591—Troost vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15247—Golla vs. Fisher.
14470—Erickson vs. The Mayor, &c.
13825—Kelly vs. Baker.
15260—Heyman vs. Klingman.
14892—Noonan vs. Obermeyer & Liebman.
15244—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Schindelman.
12780—Helbig vs. Cass Realty Co.
15390—Heusser vs. Lieberknecht.
15415—Reilly vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
15207—Schwartz vs. Thornburgh.
15217—Gamache vs. Sloan.
15288—Hammond vs. Short.
14935—Wallace vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14515—Arthur vs. Webb.
15163—Miller vs. A. G. Spalding & Bros.
15306—Fleischer vs. Altman.
14550—Petrie vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
12881—Smith vs. Johonot.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

7845—Rosene vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
4314—Kelly vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
4400—Gandersdorff vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
6706—Lynch vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
3301—Abbruzzese vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
8240—Oldensheim vs. Harris.
8144—Lewis vs. Robinson.
8180—Quirk vs. Union Ry. Co.
5928—Neuman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9546.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J. Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

9117—Am. Boiler Co. vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8825—McMahon vs. Bennett.
9160—Hoffman vs. Spratt.
9172—Cannon vs. Rogers.
8788—Wornken vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
9140—Abele vs. Whiting.
9376—Whipple vs. Bonnell.
8285—Motley vs. Milliken. Inquest.
9209—Rawitser vs. Whitney.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Davy, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdams, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary V. Boyer.
Sophia Conklin.
Charles Hahn.
James O'Hara.
Wilson Peterson.
Mary Mulvaney.
Abby F. O'Connor.

At 2 P. M.

William P. Perry.
John Hock.
George J. Kallman.
Elizabeth O'Brien.
Fritz Dansz.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1348—Contested will of Henry A. Hurlbut.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

628—Levinson vs. Blumenthal.
488—Jefferson vs. Willoughby.
507—Regensberger vs. Semmler.
510—De Veto vs. Spranza.
332—Simonowitch vs. Adler.
370—Klein vs. Masten.
50—Preston vs. Hilton.
723—O'Connell vs. Denninger.
747—Levy vs. Rogers.
275—Whitlock vs. McGliney.
658—Murtaugh vs. Wallace.
802—Anguld vs. Brunner.
710—E. L. Goodsell Co. vs. Tucker.
697—Fox vs. Grinberg.
433—Columbia Bank vs. Frankel.
428—Burtis vs. Webber.
276—Hughes vs. Maibach.
172—Solomon vs. Levy.
292—McElfatrick vs. Jacobs.
110—Weill vs. Kearn.
111—Dunham vs. same.
112—Gerber vs. same.
735—Moore vs. Tieburn.
716—Bloeda vs. Brown.
194—Bigelow vs. Hassett.
19—Skedelsky vs. Malkin.
799—Fortgang vs. Goldberg.
2—E. Barr Co. vs. Lockitt.
36—Kohn vs. Fresch.
75—Weeks Sport Co. vs. Freund.

CITY COURT—Trial Term, Part III.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

848—Lasker vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
849—Neander vs. same.
446—Fox vs. Uhlig.
449—Connolly vs. Clark.
453—Cardinello vs. Summo.
458—Vignan vs. Corbett.
663—Siff vs. Lowenstein.
175—Minster vs. Kern.
227—Jacobs vs. Uhlman.
16—Kresch vs. Freeman.
62—Honsah vs. Knubel.
59—Keystone Farm Machine Co. vs. Carr.
698—Cochrane vs. Grundy.
702—Nat. Needle Co. vs. Durbro.
319—Trier vs. Zeller.
320—Same vs. same.
321—Same vs. same.
192—Cohen vs. Baer.
191—Goldstone vs. Baer.
315—Dietz vs. Tretsch.
813—Nat. Tin Foil and Bottle Cap Co. vs. Arkell.
837—Carleton vs. Michaels.
353—Benedict vs. Rockwell.
807—Gale vs. Heckman.
563—Ullmann vs. Horbner.
806—Cohen vs. Goldstein.
814—Levillon vs. Weber.
815—Nat. Parlor Furniture Co. vs. Heine.
236—Patris vs. De Sieghardt.
188—Dolan vs. Reilly.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on. Short Causes.

4079—Hill vs. Quigley.
3521½—R. E. Dietz Co. vs. Snow, Church & Co.
4134—Rock vs. Lenden.
3410—Solomon vs. Tusco.
2833—Simons vs. Martin & Gibson Manufacturing Co.
4141—Wahle vs. Davis.
3369—Bell vs. McKeever.
4223—Folmer & Schwing Manufacturing Co. vs. Flamming.
4232—Harris vs. Goodman.
4333—Schmahlfeld vs. Rosenfeld.
4321—Dickson vs. Burnet.
4412—Jackson vs. Williams.
4177—O'Reilly vs. Andrews.
4555—Rogers vs. Steers.
3692—Sherwood vs. Muench.
2682—Frank vs. Bolton.
4139—Lees vs. Clark.
3319—Harcq vs. Ritterband.
4120—Kennelly vs. O'Neill.
4220—Rogers vs. Griffin.
8219—Prints vs. Campbell.
4236—Mitchell-Vance Co. vs. Steinman.
4295—Apfel vs. Chapkowitz.
4319—Fitzpatrick vs. Heyman.
4493—Carly vs. Richardson.
4257—Henry Huber Co. vs. Uhl.
4428—Reilly vs. Stone.

Highest number reached in regular call, 640.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—John Smith.
2—John Barondone.
3—William Robinson, Charles Howard, Joseph Kelly.
4—Donald A. McClelland.
5—John Garnatz.
6—Cuneo Benedetto.
7—Richard Flood.
8—Jacob N. Haight.
9—Thomas Kenny.
10—Nicola Lupica.
11—Walter Lamb.
12—Ernest Gatti.
13—Albert J. Dexter.
14—Clara W. Benson.

Pleadings.

1—Edward Kussell.
2—Julius Bernstein.
3—John Barrett.
4—Michael Roach.
5—John Steckler.
6—William Granger.
7—Liberato Cipolla.
8—John O'Neil.
9—Mary Mulrooney.
10—Frederick Smith, John Scanlon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Hennessy for the People.

1—William L. Stewart.
2—Annie Drayton, Laura Moore.
3—James O'Toole.
4—Jacob Fishman.
5—Marscal Algno.
6—Walter C. Harvey.
7—Benjamin Feinstein.
8—Lawrence T. Wolfe.
9—Richard Johnson.
10—John Howard, John Barrett.
11—John Kelly.
12—Wong Get.
13—Hyman Kaminsky.
14—Annie Smith.
15—Clara Friedman.
16—Edward M. Tolman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Gordon for the People. February Term continued in Part III. Court Room.

1—William J. Koerner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—March Term. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—[illegible]

[illegible]
3—George [illegible]
4—James McM[illegible], Louis Dillmeter.
5—William Jackson.
[illegible]
8—Philip [illegible]
9—Harry Rubin.
9—William Voights, Edward Dunn.
10—Gustav M. Miller.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fursman, J.—Bryan vs. Bryan—Charles A. Decker. Knickerbocker Trust Company vs. Suffolk Gas Company—Elbert Crandall.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Shaw vs. Shaw—Nathaniel Myers.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Grand Boulevard and Concourse—Arthur Berry.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Brogan vs. McKenna—Richard H. Clarke.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Rosenbaum vs. Silverman—Horace Secor, Jr.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fursman, J.—Melvin E. Boas vs. Miller Brothers & Co.—Alexander B. Smith. Edwin F. Stern vs. Charles A. Brodel—Edward F. Stern. Julius Katzenberg vs. Sigmund B. Steinman, (five cases)—Benno Lewinson.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Trials—Day Calendar—Augustus Van Wyck, J.

385—St. Luke's German Evangelical Lutheran Church vs. The City of New York.
191—People ex rel. Coney Island Jockey Club vs. Neff.
286—Fisher vs. Fisher.
387—Simon vs. Zirn.
388—Brush vs. MacDonald.
389—Magk vs. Bron.
390—Ludlam vs. Hallheimer.
391—Clinton Metallic Paint Co. vs. New York Metallic Paint Co. and others.
392—Clinton Metallic Paint Co. vs. New York Metallic Paint Co. and others.
393—New York Mail & Newspaper Transportation Co. vs. Shea.
394—New York Mail & Newspaper Transportation Co. vs. Shea.
396—East Brooklyn Corporation Building Association vs. Walsh.
397—Hamma vs. Horstman.
398—Heiman vs. Devlin.
399—Miller vs. Miller.
400—Lebowitz vs. Hoch.
401—Jordan vs. Smith.
402—Conklin vs. New York Building Loan Banking Co.
403—Dugan vs. Sharkey.
404—Vernon vs. Tolin.
405—Cohn vs. Reynolds.
406—Maxwell vs. Follett.
407—Ments vs. Both.
408—Hoes, administrator vs. Miller.
409—Diver vs. Haggerty.

Every cause on the March, 1898, calendar has been reached.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Garretson, J.—Part II.—Gaynor, J.—Part III.—Maddox, J.—Part IV.—Hirschberg, J.—Part V.—Keogh, J.

1773—Stevens vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.
1361—Sutherland vs. Union Railway.
2268—Pickard vs. Nassau R. R.
2302—Nelson vs. Nassau Railroad.
466—Guerra vs. Towner.
2770—Meserole vs. Sinn.
2778—Barr vs. B. H. R. R.
2659—Byrnes vs. B. H. R. R.
4957—Wallace vs. Nassau R. R.
4900—Ledwith vs. Chemical Bank.
4976—Cook vs. White et al.
2759—Taylor vs. Nassau Railroad.
1824—Eastern Brewing Company vs. Brady et al.
1602—McLaren vs. Fisher.
1239—Wolf et al. vs. Pucci.
4954—Connery vs. Nassau R. R.
4981—Lynch vs. same.
2389—Beck vs. Nassau R. R.
2548—Davis vs. Cassell.
2582—Henry vs. Nassau R. R.
2877—Hessell vs. Met. St. R. R.
2734—McLaughlin vs. Nassau R. R.
2555—Lichtensheim vs. Nassau R. R.
2696—Gregouette vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
1891—Martin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
1882—McKnight vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
4524—Fisher vs. Wheeler.
1622—Fury vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
4942—Haviland vs. B. H. R. R.
4884—Barnes vs. City of Brooklyn.
3736—Wille vs. Dilger.
4870—Kaiser vs. Long Island Railroad.
2167—Byrne vs. Nassau Railroad.
1523—Sprague Bank vs. Erie R. R.
4518—McCarthy vs. Municipal Electric Co.
3986—Mahoney vs. Nassau Railroad.
4970—Deverman vs. Schneider.
4862—Dunn vs. Nassau Railroad.
2533—Richardson vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
2508—McCauley vs. Long Island Railroad.
4297—Lovett vs. Kohberger.
1071—Nickerson vs. Piel et al.
2294—McKenna vs. Nassau Railroad.
427 and 428—Dykman vs. Keeney et al.
4849—Skidmore vs. Lohman.
1623—Same vs. same.
2766—Johnson vs. Bardes.
2767—Same vs. same.
2708—Ebbitts vs. McCaldin.
5010—Volkommer vs. Nassau R. R.
2570—Cohn vs. Homan et al.
565—Lyntz vs. Fletcher.
2572—Furco vs. Monsees.
2615—Anderson vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1777—Baird vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
868—Schechtel vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3985—McCauley vs. Nassau R. R.
4943—Delabarre vs. Renwick.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2784.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Louise F. Burst and Henry Kendt. The accounting of Simon Rapelje, Thomas G. Quinn, Charles Hofer, Ann Read, Diedrich A. Witpen, Nancy E. Palmer, and Eugene C. Stetson. The administration of Olaf Bernson and J. Henry Anderson. The real estate of Owen Tyler. The estate of Mary O'Neill, Ann M. Wheeler, and Carl Selver. The inventory of Herman Kornahrens. The transfer tax of Joseph Stehlin, Kaspar Kraus, and Bridget Leonard.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—7—Will of Henry Hoffman. 12—Estate of Annie M. Wheeler. 13—Will of Elizabeth Haslach. 14—Will of Edward Keane. 16—Accounting of David McDonald. 17—Will of Margaret Melville. 18—Will of Abraham Nafis. 19—Accounting of Joseph A. St. John. 20—Will of Andrew F. Erickson. 21—Will of Eliza Wild.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

A Decision that Initial Hemstitched Handkerchiefs Are Not Embroideries.

A "handkerchief decision" of more than local importance was rendered by the Board of Classification yesterday in favor of Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago. That firm imported a quantity of cotton handkerchiefs, hemstitched, and with a single initial letter embroidered on each one. The local appraiser classified these goods as "hemstitched and embroidered," or as "embroidered handkerchiefs," and duty was assessed at either 60 per cent. ad valorem, or as 50 per cent. ad valorem. The importers contended that such part of their importation as was withdrawn from warehouse under the act of 1890 was dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem, and such part as was withdrawn under the act of 1894 was dutiable at 40 per cent.

The Board of Classification held, as in a previous case, that handkerchiefs composed of cotton, or other vegetable fibre, which were hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, with an initial letter only, embroidered thereon, were "not commercially known as hemstitched and embroidered handkerchiefs," and were therefore dutiable as claimed by the protestants at 50 per cent. ad valorem. The board said: "To the common apprehension we think the term 'embroidery' as applied to a handkerchief implies ornamentation whereas an initial whether embroidered or otherwise affixed upon the handkerchief is but a mark of identification. The fact that the expense of embroidering the initial forms a considerable proportion of the entire cost of the handkerchief, is not material; this additional expense does not make it an embroidered handkerchief; it is still an initial handkerchief, both in commercial and in popular designation."

Inasmuch as the Treasury Department acquiesced in the former decisions of the Board of Classification on this point, Col. Tichenor in the present case sustained the protests "as to the merchandise in each case, which is covered by our finding of fact. Otherwise the assessment of duty is affirmed."

Assistant Secretary Howell has informed the Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati that the Treasury Department "does not concede the correctness of," the recent decision of the General Appraisers regarding the importation of white cherries in diluted alcohol. The Cincinnati customs officer was therefore instructed to file an application for review of said decision by the courts. This action relates to the case of Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co.

In reply to a communication from Mr. R. U. Johnson of New York, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury explains the attitude of the department on the question of the sale of works of art imported for exhibition purposes. Mr. Johnson inquired whether the French painter, M. Boutet de Monvel, would be at liberty to bring certain pictures to this country for exhibition, in bond, and at the expiration of the bonded period would be permitted to sell any of them upon payment of duty. Mr. Howell replied: "This department sometime since considered the question involved in your communication, and in its decision of Oct. 1, 1897, held that there is no provision of law authorizing an exhibition of paintings of the kind under consideration, in bond, if they are intended for sale. Paragraph 701 of the tariff act provides for the free entry of works of art brought by professional artists for use by them temporarily for exhibition, and for a bond to be given for the payment of duties upon all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after importation. This provision requires the existence of an original intention on the part of the importer to use the articles for exhibition only, but it enforces no penalty for a failure to carry out such intention beyond the payment of duties imposed by law. It is, therefore, implied that a bona fide change of intention may result without fraudulent design, and that, although the primary purpose of the importation shall be the exhibition of the articles, yet the acceptance of an unexpected offer to purchase the articles will only entail the payment of duty upon the same."

FOR SALE.
84 WEST 88TH STREET,
Ready for occupancy. This elegant
FOUR-STORY
and basement, stone and brick front
DWELLING,
size 23x54.10x100.8½, containing 14 rooms and two baths, with butler's pantry and laundry extension, 11x13. Saloon floors, all hardwood trim, handsomely decorated and equipped with gas fixtures of the latest and most unique designs.
PRICE REASONABLE.
Terms easy. Watchman on premises.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Telephone, 647 Harlem. 252 West 138th St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 58TH ST., near Madison Av., 20.6 wide, with butler's pantry extension, for sale at a very moderate price and easy terms. Would also exchange or lease for a term of years. JOHN N. GOLDING, 9 Pine St. and 543 5th Av., near 45th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORES and OFFICES
TO LET,
693-695-697 Broadway.
SINGLE OR EN SUITE. JANITOR ON PREMISES TO SHOW ROOMS.
FOR TERMS, &C., APPLY TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 WEST 138TH ST.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

DESIRABLE STORE AND BASEMENT ON Fourth Avenue, adjoining 23d Street. To lease; Suitable for watchmaker; jeweler, Art Furnishings and Upholstery; Men's Furnishing Goods, Stationery, Optical Goods, Surgical Instruments, Milliner, &c. Owing to the Junction at 4th Avenue and 23d Sts. of the various cross-town and up-town lines, this is a very Choice location, the store being surrounded with the best class of buildings and active business trade. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FOR RENT.
THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,
108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x53; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, NEAR WHITE PLAINS: 40 minutes from Grand Central Station; house contains 15 rooms and two bathrooms; open plumbing, steam, heat, and gas; stable, four stalls and box; large carriagehouse; rooms for coachman and gardener; three acres in beautiful shady lawn and garden; located on high ground, with fine surroundings and views; also a pretty 12-room cottage, all modern improvements, adjoining the above, with stable and two acres in lawn and garden; both will be sold at very low prices on easy terms. For further particulars call or address L. V. SONE, 100 West 42d St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

For Sale—Factory, with Power.
124, 126, and 128 Freeman St., Brooklyn; occupancy May 1; three-story brick building, occupied by Brooklyn Wire Nail Co., with boilers, engines, shafting, belting, electric light dynamo; owners will take in part payment mortgage to suit purchaser. A. R. WHITNEY & CO., 29 Broadway, New York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.
At RIVERDALE ON-THE-HUDSON
Large furnished house, with water, gas, stable, and garden; about 10 acres of land, fine large trees and lawn; 10 minutes from Riverdale Railroad station; about 30 minutes to Grand Central Depot. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT,
123 WEST 55TH STREET.
17-foot house. Two-story extension. Unusually attractive. Moderate rent.
Apply JAS. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.
Or Janitor, 103 West 55th Street.

36TH AND 37TH STS., BETWEEN LEXINGton and 3d Avs.—Desirable three-story houses to rent. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

AT $2,250 PER ANNUM—The modernized dwelling 34 East 60th St. Apply to
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FULLY FURNISHED—1,700 BROADWAY, CORner 54th Street; 11 rooms; rent moderate from March 15. Address or call, Flat 12, Windsor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AT $1,100 PER ANNUM.
Very desirable Apartment of 8 rooms and bath; newly decorated; open plumbing; Kenmore, 353 West 57th St.; two elevators; excellent service, &c. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

THE DALHOUSIE.
40 to 48 West 59th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., facing Central Park. One of the best and largest apartments in this fine fire-proof house to rent from May 1. Please apply to the Janitor.

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BLACK ROCK ON THE SOUND,
SCHOONHOVEN PARK.
Breezy and very Healthy.
On high ground at Black Rock, one of the most attractive harbors of Long Island Sound, near Bridgeport. Desirable cottages tastefully furnished. Very convenient for housekeeping. Abundant supply of good water. Sanitary plumbing and sewerage. Ample stable accommodation. For particulars apply to
Douglas Robinson & Co.,
500 Madison Avenue, cor. 52d Street,
55 Liberty St. 564-6 Broadway,
or W. L. Miller, Supt., Black Rock, Conn.

TO RENT.—On account of intended trip to Europe, my cottage "Felseck," with 8½ acres of woodland surrounding it, at Bolton, on the west shore of Lake George, opposite Green Island; 15 fully furnished rooms, and large piazzas; spacious kitchen, laundry, and cellar; with plumbing, bathroom; ice and firewood provided for the Summer; dock, boats, bathing houses. Only private families need apply to A. KNAUTH, 233 West 70th St., New York. Photograph may be seen.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
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FOR RENT.—Fully furnished, Miss Thompson's Cottage at Norfolk, Conn.; furnace, open fireplace, running water. Apply to EDWARD V. THORNALL, 56 Pine St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

POPULAR NUTLEY, N. J., offers several modern houses, with pleasant grounds, shade, &c., at rentals $450 to $600; quite near station. Apply to P. F. GUTHRIE, opposite Nutley Station, or J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Atlantic City, N. J.

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ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
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[illegible] hours from New York City, [illegible] via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
[illegible] water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
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THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
[illegible] all the year. Salt water baths. Thorough[illegible]. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; [illegible] built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. [illegible]ILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
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F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

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CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; willing to go to the country; best city references; no cards. 302 East 70th St., Young's bell.

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COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. A. F., Box 343, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young Scotch woman; good cook and laundress; quick at work; meals on time; country preferred. 249 West 30th St., fourth floor.

COOK.—Protestant young woman; first-class; will go to first-class boarding house; four years' city reference. 121 West 30th St, two flights.

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COOK.—Good, reliable young woman; reference. [illegible] Wednesday, 27 Charles St.

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DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced children's dressmaker; formerly with Mme. Thurn; would [illegible] a few more engagements by the day. M. [illegible], 789 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; can cut, fit, remodel; terms, $1.50; reference. 167 East 33d St.; ring four times.

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GOVERNESS, &c.—By a cultivated lady as governess to children not over 9 years of age; housekeeper in refined home, secretary and reader; visiting or resident; highest reference. A. S. H., 133 West 46th St.

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LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly understands her duties; hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; willing to travel; high city references. B. C., Box 342, Times Up-town office, 1,227 Broadway.

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MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker; can cut and fit well, and is a good [illegible]; first-class reference. M. S., 46 East [illegible].

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; experienced in shirts, collars, cuffs, and flannels, in a private family; city reference. 322 [illegible] 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class French laundress; [illegible] home fine family washing. Corrado, [illegible] West 26th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress; shirt and collar ironer; also fine work; best [illegible] reference. 1,162 3d Av., care Craven.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; three [illegible] work first of next week. Sullivan, 319 East [illegible].

LAUNDRESS.—A French person desires work [illegible] laces, misses' and children's dresses [illegible] Lariat, 446 Columbus Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; best city reference. [illegible]

[illegible]

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced [illegible] well trained New York servant as parlormaid or chambermaid; has been with best of families; work by the week or month; city or country; best city reference. [illegible], Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 257 West [illegible] St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Very best private family reference; will go to country with city family; takes butler's place; willing; reliable; wages, $20. D 334, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a Christian family; is very willing and obliging; six years' reference from last place. 1,246 3d Av.

WAITRESS — PARLORMAID. — By two young girls, one as first-class waitress in private family, to take butler's place; other as parlormaid; first-class reference. 222 West 46th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches; city or country; best city reference. 608 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—Protestant waitress wants first-class situation; wages, $25; no cards. Quinn, 20 West 120th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to take in washing; references. Mrs. Lynch, 113 West 60th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—VALET.—French Swiss; thirty; best references from well-known families. M., 306 West 22d St.

BUTLER.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his butler and valet as first-class in every respect. 63 West 86th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly English trained servant; best city references; last employers can be seen. M., Box 273, 1,269 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF—STEWARD.—Thoroughly reliable; competent; private family only; highest New York and London references. B., 434 4th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a competent young man, who thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses and carriages; has several years' first-class reference. M. F., care M. P. Norris, 13 South St., Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN. — Thoroughly experienced; single; temperate and reliable; careful city driver; understands care furnace; generally willing and obliging; personal references. P., Box 352, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; age, 36; married; 4½ years in last place; has got best written and personal city references for capability, honesty, and sobriety; city or country. Coach, 408 West 53d St.

COACHMAN, USEFULMAN.—Married; no family; wishes steady country place; willing; obliging; not afraid of work; moderate wages, with rooms; has own furniture; first-class references. William, 217 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; personal reference from present employer. M., 430 West 18th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Strictly first-class; age, 34; married; two children; fourteen years' reference in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 48 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; age, 30; thoroughly experienced in all branches of gardening on private place; excellent references. W. D., Box 9, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman, married, without children, large experience, where practical gardener is required; references. H. T., Box 142 Times Office.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND COACHMAN.—By groom or second coachman with private family; first-class, sober man; understands business thoroughly; height, 5 feet 8 inches; city, or country preferred. B., 208 West 77th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Lady going to Europe wishes to place her second man; highly recommended. Inquire 430 5th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By young Swiss Frenchman as valet or companion; experienced; good land and sea traveler; four years' best city reference. E. C., 112 West 21st St.

VALET.—By an Englishman; excellent references; disengaged. E. T., 326 East 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, 30 YEARS' REFERENCE, desires a position, city or country, to care for horse, cow, or kitchen garden. J. Horan, care of S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a stenographer and Remington operator of nearly four years' experience; thorough knowledge of mimeograph and all routine office work; highest references furnished. Accuracy, Box 108 Times.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper-hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—The County of New York is designated as the place of trial.

Silvie M. Warner and Marie Martinache, as the Committee of Eugenie Martinache, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against Karl M. Wallach, Simon Canaan, and Esther Canaan, his wife; Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Joseph Rosenberg, Hyman Sharff, Fanny Diamond, David Goodman, Jacob Cohn, Benjamin Greenberg, Selig Levi, Benny Dambowitz, Congregation Eits Chaim Nusach Hoary, (otherwise known as Congregation Eits Chaim Ansche Konotop,) which congregation is more particularly designated and described as the one occupying the second floor in No. 16 Ludlow Street, New York City, and Marcus Stern, President of said Congregation; Abraham Salkin, Charles C. Davis, Sigmund L. Weisl, Jefferson M. Levy, Henry F. Huntemann, Luke Boyle, Adelbert D. Cronk, Eleventh Ward Bank, Abraham Cooper, Joseph Newmark, and Meyer L. Levene, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1898.

EUGENE G. KREMER,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Meyer L. Levene, and Charles C. Davis:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, the same day.—Dated New York, February 8th, 1898.

Yours, &c., EUGENE G. KREMER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, New York.
f9-1aw6wW

SPEAR, THEODORE A.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THEODORE A. SPEAR, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., to be held in the County Court House in the County of New York on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of William C. Figner, assignee of the above-named Theodore A. Spear, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court of the County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice of said Supreme Court, this 14th day of February, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City, N. Y.
f16-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, made on the 9th day of February, 1898, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the said day, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANKLIN MILLER, lately carrying on the business of a dealer in tiles and plumbers' materials under the name of Miller & Coates, at No. 279 Pearl Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Franklin Miller for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 101 Beekman Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 18, 1898.

JOHN H. COMER, Assignee.
MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Assignee, 18-22 William Street, New York City.
f16-1aw6wW&mh30

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady; diploma; progressive method; terms moderate. Videra, 12[illegible] West 49th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee of Florence Bates and Edith Bates, under the last will and testament of Edwin Bates, deceased, vs. KATE T. WOOLSEY, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward J. Woolsey, deceased; and the said Kate T. Woolsey as administratrix, with the will annexed of the estate of Emily P. Woolsey, deceased, and others.

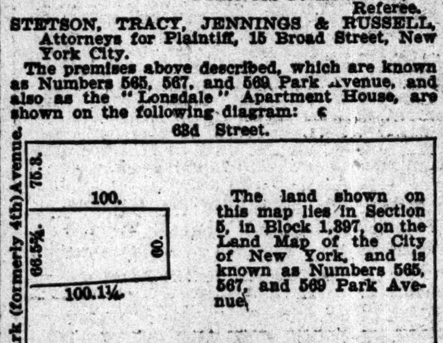
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the first day of December, 1897, and duly entered and filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 2d day of December, 1897, I, Francis P. Lowrey, the Referee named in said judgment and decree to make sale of the premises hereinafter described, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the tenth day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises and property mentioned in said judgment and decree, and therein described as follows, viz.:

"All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of property belonging to the heirs of Abraham K. and William Beekman, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, showing a division of the same into lots, New York, July 21, 1837, Samuel S. Doughty, City Surveyor, by the numbers one hundred and forty-eight, (148,) one hundred and forty-nine, (149,) and one hundred and fifty, (150,) and part of lot number one hundred and forty-seven, (147,) which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Park Avenue, lately called Fourth Avenue, distant seventy-five (75) feet and three (3) inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street, which point is in the dividing line between the northerly wall of the building standing on the land hereby described and the wall of the building next adjoining on the north, running thence easterly parallel with Sixty-third Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Park Avenue sixty (60) feet; thence westerly one hundred (100) feet and one and one-quarter inch to a point in the easterly side of said Park Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of said Park Avenue sixty-six (66) feet and five and three-quarters (5¾) inches to the point or place of beginning; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof."—Dated New York, February 16th, 1898.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY, Referee.
STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

The premises above described, which are known as Numbers 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue, and also as the "Lonsdale" Apartment House, are shown on the following diagram:



The land shown on this map lies in Section 5, in Block 1,397, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and is known as Numbers 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim and of the lien and charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold as aforesaid is the sum of one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and seven and 42-100 dollars, ($109,307.42,) with interest thereon from the 12th day of November, 1897, together with the costs of the above entitled action and the expenses of such sale. There are no unpaid taxes or assessments.

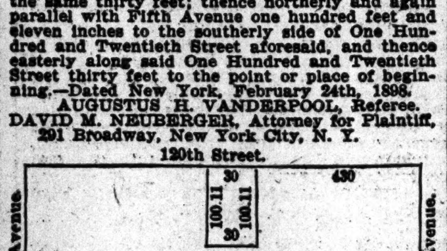
FRANCIS P. LOWREY, Referee.
f16-2aw3wW&F&mh9

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, vs. MALVINA HAMMERSTEIN and OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same thirty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along said One Hundred and Twentieth Street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 24th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 291 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold is fifteen thousand dollars with interest thereon from February first, 1897, at six per cent., together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $347.07, with interest from February 24th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rents, and other liens on said property is twenty-seven hundred dollars.

The property will be sold subject to a prior lien and mortgage thereon for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. The approximate amount of interest and charges due thereon being nineteen hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The mortgage of thirty-five thousand dollars will, if desired by the purchaser, be permitted to remain at 5 per cent. upon payment of the interest from February 1st, 1897, at five per cent. and charges due thereon by the purchaser when taking title.—Dated N. Y., February 24th, 1898.

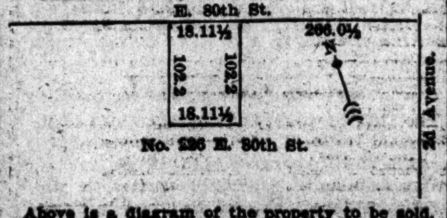
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
f26-2aw3wS&W&Mh19&21

EIGHTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. EGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, Wednesday, the 16th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eightieth Street, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-six feet and one-half inch westerly from the southwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Eightieth Street, opposite the centre of a party wall; and running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue, through the centre of said party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line and parallel with Eightieth Street, eighteen feet and eleven and one-half inches; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to Eightieth Street aforesaid; thence easterly, along the southerly side of Eightieth Street, eighteen feet eleven and one-half inches to the place of beginning; the said premises being located in Section 5, Block 1525, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, Feby. 21, 1898.

GEORGE GARDINER FRY, Referee.
WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 51 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.



No. 236 E. 80th St.

Above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the real property above described to satisfy which this sale is made is $3,467.53 with interest thereon from Feb. 16th, 1898.

Note.—The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon the said property which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee, is $394.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

GEORGE GARDINER FRY, Referee.
f23-2aw3wW&Smh16

[illegible] Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the [illegible] day of July next.—Dated New York, the [illegible] day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, [illegible] PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. [illegible], Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d11-1aw6mW

CALAHAN, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney General of the State of New York, and to all the heirs at law and next of kin of JOHN CALAHAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown to the petitioner, and to all persons interested in the estate of the said John Calahan, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by her, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the first day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to appear and show cause why the last will and testament of the said John Calahan, deceased, admitted to probate on the 22d day of July, 1895, by the Surrogate of the City and County of New York should not have been admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Petitioner, 102 Chambers Street, New York City.
f9-1aw6wW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway.
d1-1aw6mW&je1

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City.
f2-1aw6mW

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in Tarrytown, Westchester Co., New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York.
o20-1aw6mW

GRAINGER, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bernard Westervelle, Heinrich Westervelle, and Fritz Westervelle, the only heirs and next of kin of MARY GRAINGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles M. Grainger, of the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY GRAINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f16-1aw6wW

HAVEMEYER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April, next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JENNIE B. H. CAMPBELL, Administrators. EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Attorneys for Administrators, 41 Wall Street, New York City.
o13-1aw6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897.
EDWARD N. BOND, Executor.
WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York.
d29-1aw6mW

MORGAN, EDMUND R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to MARTHA M. MORGAN, Alice Morgan, George A. Morgan, Jesse M. Morgan, Milton A. Morgan, John F. Morgan, Mary E. Morgan, Fannie E. Morgan, and Emma Melson, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of EDMUND R. MORGAN, deceased, should not be granted to Catharine Pauli, the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the Fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Petitioner, 52 William Street, New York City.
f16-1aw6wW&mh30

MARQUIS, ROBERT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT M. MARQUIS, late of the City of New York, engineer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 42 West 20th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. HELEN M. MARQUIS, Administratrix. EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Administratrix.
o13-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
m9-1aw6mW

[illegible] order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 149 Broadway, New York City.
d15-1aw6mW

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels.
FALL AND WINTER RESORTS
and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
32 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C. Battery Park Hotel, a. p., $4 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do ....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do ....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do ......Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y...Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl. Rider, a. p. $2.50 up
Charleston, S. C...Charleston Htl., a. p. $3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Fla., Jacksonville, St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water

FLORIDA RESORTS. Plant System Hotels. OFFICES: 10 and 12 W. 23d St., N. Y. 261 Broadway, N. Y. 290 Washington St....Boston.
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel....a. p. Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole...a. p. Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee, a. p. Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.......a. p. Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview.......a. p. Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl. ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng..........Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep. $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep. $1 up
Memphis, Tenn...Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy. (Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La...New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
N. York (N.B.Barry). The St. Cloud Htl, ep, $1.50 up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl...The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Thomasville, Ga. Piney Woods Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y.......The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl. ap. $4 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Washington, D. C.
VIA
Old Point Comfort, Va.
is the most attractive short trip at this season of the year.

Express Steamships of the
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Perform Daily Service.

Through tickets returning from Washington by rail or water.

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Telephone No. 1580 Franklin.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch.22, 9 AM | Kais. W. d. G. Apr.12, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch.29, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Apl. 19, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Apl. 26, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen..................Thurs., March 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse........Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra...Mch. 12, 10 AM | Werra.....Apl. 2, 10 AM
Kal. Wm. II. Mh. 19, 10 AM | Aller.....Apl. 16, 10 AM
Fulda...Mch. 26, 10 AM | Werra.....Apl. 23, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
Normannia, Mch.24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr.28, 9 AM | A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
First Cabin $75 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30
Twin Screw Pass'r Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Patria...Mch. 12, 8 AM | Palatia......Apr. 9, 7 AM
Phoenicia. Mch. 19, 3 PM | Pretoria...Apr. 16, 2 PM
Pennsylv'a, Mch. 26, 8 AM | Patria......Apr. 23, 7 AM
First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL......March 9 | ST. PAUL......March 30
ST. LOUIS.....March 16 | ST. LOUIS.....April 6
NEW YORK...March 23 | PARIS.........April 13
Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
FRIESLAND...March 9 | [illegible]ERNLAND. Mar 23
KENSINGTON. March 16 | SOUTHWARK...Mar. 30
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon | Teutonic, April 6, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon | Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon | Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,340 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to tide. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $60 and upwards.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MINNEWASKA.................March 12
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CHINA, via Honolulu..........March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.......................April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu...........April 12, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.........April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO..........April 30, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania...Mch. 12, [illegible] AM | Aurania...Mch. 26, 10 AM
Etruria...Mch. 19, Noon | Umbria....April 2, 10 AM
Campania..Mch. 26, 3 AM | Lucania...April 9, 3 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, March 12, 10 A. M.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, March 19, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Boadicea.....Mar. 5th | Winifreda.....Mar. 19th
Alexandra....Mar. 12th | Victoria.......Apl. 2d
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
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EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD. Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
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CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest.
The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Comanche, Wed., Mch. 9 | Seminole, Tues., Mar. 15
Algonquin, Sat., Mch. 12 | Iroquois, Wed., Mar. 16
(Steamer March 15 to Jacksonville direct.)
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 378 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (cafe car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:30, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRIAL OF CAPT. CARTER

Chauncey M. Depew Testifies to the Good Character of R. F. Westcott and the Accused Man.

MORE CHECKS ARE PRODUCED

Some of Them Admitted in Evidence and Others Rejected—Argument Over Copies of a Power of Attorney.

As the court-martial trial of Capt. O. M. Carter, Engineer Corps, United States Army, who is charged with embezzlement and fraud in connection with the work of improvements made in Savannah Harbor and Cumberland Sound, goes on, the testimony becomes more interesting, and the crowds, drawn by curiosity, increase. An unusually large number of persons was present in the Board Room of the Army Building in Whitehall Street at the session held yesterday. Chauncey M. Depew was a witness.

When the court was called to order by Gen. Otis, shortly after 11 A. M., the first business taken up was in relation to the stubs in the check book of Robert F. Westcott, which was used by Capt. Carter, acting on a power of attorney. The stubs were not allowed in evidence.

Major Henry M. Adams was the first witness called. He identified a number of papers that had been placed in evidence by the prosecution, and which were before the Board of Inquiry when that body met at Savannah. The papers consisted of bank statements and personal papers of Capt. Carter and Mr. Westcott. Mr. Rose, for the defense, maintained that the papers were of a personal nature and on that ground were inadmissible. Mr. Blair, also for the defense, stated that the prosecution had in its possession a copy of the power of attorney given to Capt. Carter by Mr. Westcott, and that the Judge Advocate refused to produce it.

The Prosecution Challenged.

Mr. Blair said:

"We have been unable to get a copy of this power of attorney, and I challenge the Judge Advocate to produce it. The Union Trust Company has a copy of the power of attorney on its books, but we cannot get a copy of it, although Capt. Carter has endeavored to do so."

In speaking of the check book, Col. Barr said that it showed not only a record of Capt. Carter's personal transactions with the Union Trust Company, but also that a partnership existed between Capt. Carter and Westcott.

"I was forced into this prosecution against my will," said Col. Barr, "and I am sorry that the defense is shutting all doors that might avail us to reach the truth."

"Does Col. Barr accuse the defense," asked Mr. Blair, "of trying to conceal the truth? Why does he not produce the power of attorney given by Mr. Westcott to Capt. Carter, which he has in his possession? It would prove that Capt. Carter drew those checks for his father-in-law, and not for himself."

When the question was put directly to Col. Barr he said that he was not making any accusations.

The Court then retired to deliberate on the matter, and when it returned Gen. Otis said the Court had sustained the objections of the defense.

While the Court was deliberating, Chauncey M. Depew arrived, and talked with Capt. Carter and his attorneys. Mr. Depew took the stand, and in answer to questions, said that he had known Mr. Westcott for more than thirty years, and that Mr. Westcott was the founder of the express company which bears his name. Mr. Depew said that the New York Central Railroad Company had had a contract with Mr. Westcott to carry the baggage of that company, and that from conversations he had had with Mr. Westcott he believed him to be a wealthy man. "Mr. Westcott is about sixty-five years old, and has for the last ten years not been in good health," said Mr. Depew, "and I believe he is now in Italy."

Mr. Blair asked Mr. Depew if he knew anything in the private affairs of Mr. Westcott that he would disclose to the court.

Col. Barr objected, and the Court then retired, much to the amusement of Mr. Depew. Col. Barr's objection was sustained.

Mr. Depew's Opinion of the Men.

To another question Mr. Depew replied that he did not believe Mr. Westcott would enter into a conspiracy with anybody, and he did not believe that Mr. Westcott was ever interested in any Government contract.

"I met Capt. Carter through Mr. Westcott," said Mr. Depew. "He tried to get him a position with the New York Central Road, and also some contracts for the improvements that were being made to the system."

He said that he knew Capt. Carter to be a man of good character, and he heard he was an excellent engineer.

Col. Barr asked Mr. Depew if Mr. Westcott was not a very careful business man, and if he did not think a great deal of his dollars.

"Did you," asked Col. Barr, "ever see his name on any public subscription?"

"I can't remember that I ever did," said Mr. Depew. "Mr. Westcott was careful of his money, but was very generous to his children, and when he retired some years ago turned over his business to his son."

Mr. Depew then departed, and after a short recess Col. Barr offered in evidence thirty-three checks signed "Robert F. Westcott, by O. M. Carter, attorney." The checks were drawn on the Union Trust Company, and were taken from the check book which the Court refused to admit in evidence. Col. Barr said he would offer the checks one by one. The first was made payable to B. D. Greene. It was dated Dec. 10, 1895, and was for $910. Mr. Blair objected to the introduction of the checks, as he said they were the property of Mr. Westcott, and he was not before the court on any charges.

Col. Barr contended that B. D. Greene was one of the contractors at Savannah, and was clearly implicated with the accused officer in the alleged conspiracy, and that the checks should be admitted.

The Court overruled the objection of the defense, and the checks were admitted.

The Court refused to admit eleven checks that had been made to the order of Capt. Carter's mother and two brothers. Several of the checks admitted were those paid for groceries, club dues, and tailor bills. They caused considerable amusement to the visitors.

Many of the checks that were introduced were not objected to by the defense, and several for large amounts were withdrawn by Col. Barr, as they were shown to have been for money drawn from the trust company for investment for Mr. Westcott.

Another batch of checks on the personal account of Capt. Carter were admitted without objection from the defense.

Major Adams Recalled.

Major Adams was then recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Blair. He seemed to know little of the proceedings of the Board of Inquiry which first examined Capt. Carter, and of which board he was a member. He was asked if he knew how the papers placed in evidence had come into the possession of the board.

He said that, as far as he knew, they were taken from the Government letter files in the office occupied by the engineers at Savannah, and that Col. Gillespie had charge of most of them. The case, he said, had been opened by order of the board, and that Capt. Carter had given them the keys. He also said that Capt. Carter was present only a short time while the papers were being examined.

Major Adams admitted that the board had before it two copies of a power of attorney given to Capt. Carter by Mr. Westcott. He said they were, as far as he knew, in charge of Col. Gillespie, and that the copies of private letters of Capt. Carter were made in Col. Gillespie's office.

The copies of the power of attorney were then demanded by Mr. Blair from Col. Barr. They were produced and Major Adams identified them.

Col. Barr objected to admitting them, as they were typewritten copies, and, he said, had never been certified to as copies of the original ones.

Mr. Blair said that he was willing to go to the Union Trust Company and have them certified, if the Judge Advocate would accompany him.

"I have no time to go to the trust company," said Col. Barr, "but I will subpoena its officers."

"Which will amount to nothing," said Mr. Blair.

"Then I will accept a certified copy, if you can produce it, but I object to these copies being admitted," said Col. Barr.

The board retired to deliberate on the question of admitting the copies of the power of attorney, and also a letter written by Mr. Westcott to the Board of Inquiry. The court [illegible] of the Judge Advocate and then adjourned to meet to-day at 11 A. M.

It was expected that the sessions here would be ended to-morrow, but the court will probably sit until Monday, and then resume sessions at Savannah.

EX-CORONER COOMBS'S TRIAL.

Mr. Marean Says He Will Prove that Many of the Alleged Jurymen Never Existed.

The trial of Edward B. Coombs, ex-Coroner of Kings County, for grand larceny, was continued yesterday, before Justice Keogh, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. District Attorney Marean, in opening for the prosecution, said:

"The duty which you have entered upon and which you have sworn to discharge, is one of the most important that you have ever been called upon to do. The crime charged is no ordinary one and the defendant is no ordinary man. When a man raised to public office enriches himself by taking public moneys it is a serious matter. When a man does that he commits a crime, betraying the trust reposed in him and destroying the confidence of the people in government. Such a man commits a crime that is conducive to anarchy and the destruction of government, and is guilty of an offense compared with which all ordinary crimes fade into insignificance."

He then described the offenses of which Coroners Coombs and Nason are accused. The bill for $2,762.50, which was presented to City Auditor John R. Sutton on Aug. 3, 1897, was not presented by Coombs in person, Mr. Marean said, but by Jacob Mass, his accredited clerk.

"The law," said the District Attorney, "holds the Coroner responsible because he signed the bill, and it was presented for audit with his approval, and if he never knew of it before it was presented, he certainly did after he had been credited at the bank with his share of the bill. We intend to prove to your satisfaction that this bill was false, and that many of these inquests were never held. In Dr. Coombs's case, I believe there were at least fifty bogus inquests in the 102 that he charged for. We therefore are simply going to prove that at least fifty or sixty of these inquests were never held. The intent to defraud is very simple in this case. If the defendant presented a false bill he certainly intended to defraud.

"We will show that many of these alleged jurymen, whose names appeared in the inquisitions, never existed. We will prove that some of these men are put down as living at 256 Remson Street, a thoroughfare which only number up to 187. The residence of another alleged juryman was given as 817 Sidney Place, a street less than two blocks in length. Others we will show you would live in Greenwood Cemetery if the addresses given were accepted as correct."

A few witnesses were examined, but none of them testified to anything of importance. They were employes of the City Auditor and Controller of the old City of Brooklyn, and testified simply as to the presentation of the bills for audit.

LEGAL NOTES.

Jurisdiction in Divorce Actions.—The alimony of $4 a week for her support which was awarded to Mrs. Frances S. Walker when she secured an absolute divorce from her husband, Frank B. Walker, in Brooklyn, seven years ago was subsequently increased, upon her petition showing the improved pecuniary condition of the defendant, to $8 a week. The order granting the increase was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, but the Court of Appeals has now directed a reversal on the ground that the Special Term had no power to make the order. Judge Martin, who gives the opinion, holds that the courts of this State have no common law jurisdiction over the subject of divorce, their authority being confined to the exercise of such express and incidental power as is conferred upon them by statute. Prior to Chapter 728 of the Laws of 1894, the courts had no power to change the amount of alimony allowed by the final judgment in an action for divorce. That act and the amendments of the following year, which permit a judgment for divorce to be subsequently modified, are held not to be retroactive in their effect and not to apply to judgments entered previous to their enactment. "But it is urged," Judge Martin said, "that, as the statute was a remedial one, a different construction should obtain. While it has been held that remedial statutes may have a retroactive effect where it is clear that the Legislature so intended, still, as there is in these amendments nothing to indicate any intent upon the part of the Legislature that they should affect judgments already entered, they fall within the general rule and not within any exception. If the doctrine contended for was sustained it would apply to the reduction of alimony in judgments existing when the amendments were adopted as well as to its increase. If such an effect was given to them, their constitutionality might well be doubted, as they might affect the vested rights of a party and impair the obligation of contract."

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Transfers and Judgments Declared Fraudulent.—Although the firm of Leeser Brothers, in January, 1896, had a surplus of assets over liabilities of $153,866, the entire property of the partnership nine months later, after a receiver had been appointed, without any extraordinary losses having intervened, would not pay 40 cents on the dollar of their indebtedness. About the 1st of October, 1896, the firm planned to dispose of their partnership and individual property which would be liable to execution by some arrangement with creditors whose debts they wished to secure or pay in preference to all others, and leaving the remainder without any prospect of a share in the insolvent estate. In an action brought by Manton B. Metcalf and others against Morris Moses and others to set aside the fraudulent transfers and confession of judgment made by the debtors it appeared that five judgments were confessed in favor of some of the defendants, amounting to $20,206, and executions were immediately levied upon the personal property. Assignments of the best of the accounts for more than $20,000 were made to other defendants, and an omnibus assignment of all other accounts was made to secure any deficiency arising upon the collection of the confessed judgments. Then a friendly receivership suit was brought by two of the partners against the third, and a friendly receiver was appointed by order of the court, the order so taking effect that the levies under the executions, and the assignments, preceded any right of the receiver. Justice Russell, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has given judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, holding that the whole arrangement was in direct violation of the theory of the law that no disposition of the entire property of the insolvent debtor shall be made which prefers some creditors in full to the exclusion of all others, and which was adopted to accomplish the result of a general assignment with preference in full, without being bound by the law in regard to such assignment.

⁂

The Liquor Tax Law.—Charles Dedell, who was a saloon keeper in Lockport, N. Y., after having been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine for a violation of the liquor tax law, was released at the end of six months upon a writ of habeas corpus. On appeal by John F. Kinney, Sheriff of Niagara County, the Fourth Appellate Division has reversed the order, holding that as the commitment for six months was legal and regular, the proceedings were premature. Justice Ward gave an elaborate dissenting opinion, holding that while some of the cases seem to hold that the proceeding was premature, they cannot be regarded as holding that, where the question was not raised, the court had not jurisdiction to pass upon the whole sentence, and determine in advance what portion of the sentence, if any, was illegal. "Indeed, an excellent reason may be found for determining that question in advance," Justice Ward said, "because, after the legal portion of the sentence has expired, the prisoner may be subjected to illegal imprisonment during the time necessary to have his case disposed of upon habeas corpus."

⁂

Right to Exclude Intoxicated Passenger.—A judgment for $880 awarded to James Freedon, in the Supreme Court in Oswego County, in his suit against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to recover damages for a personal injury, alleged to have been caused by the wrongful assault committed by defendant's conductor, while plaintiff was attempting to enter a passenger coach, has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The plaintiff claimed that as he was entering a passenger coach the conductor asked him if he had a ticket, and that when he replied that he had money with which to pay his fare, the conductor ordered him off the train and put his hand against his breast, so that he fell and sustained serious injuries. The plaintiff admitted that he had been drinking whisky and was drunk. The Court held, by Justice Follett, that a railroad company has a right to refuse to allow a person, who is not in possession of a ticket, and who is so far intoxicated as to be helpless and almost unconscious, to enter its passenger cars.

Stern Bros

will place on sale to-day
a special purchase of
300 Doz.
Ladies'
4-Button
Pique Gloves
in the most desirable colors and sizes, at 95c
Heretofore sold for $1.50 pr.
They will be found
the best values ever offered
West 23d St.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Resolution Condemning the Ellsworth Bill Consigned to the Oblivion of a Committee.

VETO FROM MAYOR VAN WYCK

Heads of Departments Must Make Their Appropriations Suffice for Their Needs—Council Attendants and Inspectors of Weights and Measures Authorized.

At the opening of the meeting of the City Council yesterday a message was received from Mayor Van Wyck returning without his approval a resolution adopted Feb. 15 authorizing and directing the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies to place a telephone and switches for the use of the Department of Buildings in the Borough of Brooklyn.

In his message of veto the Mayor said:

> If the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has made an appropriation sufficient to authorize the putting in of the telephone, then the proper department can and undoubtedly will put it in. If the failure to put in the instrument is due to lack of appropriation, or to insufficiency of appropriation, the remedy is by application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, where, under the charter, appropriations to be paid for out of taxes are, in the first instance, made.
>
> Appropriations are intended to be expended by the department for which they are made. Resolutions directing specific work to be done at an expense to the city may impose a charge not contemplated by the department or the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and in that event the result will be an insufficiency of appropriation. It is in the interest of the city that heads of departments should not only be permitted, but should be required, to manage their departments strictly within the sums appropriated for their use.
>
> To this end they should be permitted and required to act on their own responsibility, subject, however, to their keeping at all times within their appropriations and disbursing the same only in accordance with the resolutions making them.

A letter from Good Government Club F protesting against the proposed expenditure by the city of $50,000 toward the Charter Day celebration was read and referred to the Finance Committee without debate.

Councilman Leich offered this resolution against the Ellsworth bill:

> Whereas, There is now before the Senate of the State of New York a bill known as the Ellsworth Cartoon bill, and commonly know and spoken of as the "Press Gag" bill, which is harsh and offensive in its provisions, tending to restrain the liberty of the press without any corresponding benefit to the community at large, and
>
> Wheras, There are grave doubts as to the constitutionality of such bill if it should be enacted into law,
>
> Resolved, That this Council, the Board of Aldermen concurring, do earnestly request the representatives of the City of New York in the Senate and Assembly to use all just and lawful means to defeat said measure.

Speaking to the resolution and asking a suspension of the rules for its adoption, Mr. Leich denounced the bill as a wicked and vicious attempt to gag the press. Vice Chairman Oakley objected to a suspension of the rules, and the resolution was consigned to the obscurity of the Committee on Legislation. Unless Mr. Croker changes his announced attitude on the bill, the resolution will not be heard of again.

The Council adopted a resolution asking the Mayor to appoint a committee of 100 to confer with other citizens on matters pertaining to the improvement of New York Harbor, and took like action on a resolution by Mr. Doyle of Brooklyn that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be asked to appropriate $100,000 toward furnishing more light for that borough. The actual cost of lighting Brooklyn, Mr. Doyle's preamble said, is $772,005.60, and the amount appropriated for the service was $732,653.11. Many streets are consequently unlighted, and the extra money is needed to make up the deficiency and to light some of the suburban roads used by cyclists.

On the report of the Committee on Public Buildings the Council "rescinded, canceled, revoked, and annulled" the resolution of the last Board of Aldermen, adopted Dec. 28, 1897, giving to the National Historical Museum the use of the old Hall of Records and Register's office.

It was decided to accept the report of the committee recommending the appointment of an Assistant Sergeant at Arms, a doorkeeper, and two pages to the Council. The places are authorized by the charter.

An ordinance was adopted making each of the Council districts an inspection district of weights and measures and authorizing the appointment of ten Inspectors. The Mayor will make the appointments under the civil service regulations.

The new rules, which have been under consideration by the committee since the Council organized, were presented and adopted. Beyond practically abolishing the standing of the Committee of the Whole and changing the reading of bills from three times to twice before action is taken on them few changes are made in the old Senate rules, under which the Council has been governed.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Velton of Brooklyn Wants Fire Insurance Rates Equalized.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday considered and referred for future action a resolution that the Committee on Schools investigate and report on the reasons for the delay in paying the school teachers their salaries. A communication from Good Government Club F, inclosing resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the club protesting against the expenditure of city money for the Charter Day celebration, was referred to the Finance Committee.

At the request of the Association for the Advancement of the Interests of the Port of New York, Alderman Goodman offered this resolution:

> Resolved, That, inasmuch as it appears from reports made by the United States Government, and from statistics furnished by the New York Produce Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, and other commercial bodies of this city, that the export trade of New York City is being steadily diverted to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, and other cities on the Atlantic seaboard; that the receipts of corn, wheat, and flour for export at the Port of New York fell from 61.4 per cent. of the whole in 1878 to 38.6 per cent. in 1896, while the exports from the other Atlantic ports referred to of these same commodities during the same period increased from 38.6 to 68.4 per cent. of the total, the Legislature of the State of New York be and it is hereby requested to take some measures during the present session to restore to the city and State some or all of that commerce which has been diverted to other ports.
>
> Resolved, That as a means toward recovering our lost commerce the Legislature of this State be and it is hereby requested to pass Senate Bill No. 114, which removes the Constitutional prohibition against the sale of the canals by providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the State permitting their sale or lease to the United States Government.

Alderman Velton of Brooklyn, in a long preamble and resolutions, suggested that now that the different boroughs were consolidated in one city, and the intent of the charter was to equalize the burdens of all the taxpayers, the rate of fire insurance should be equalized. His resolution closed by declaring it the sense of the board that the Board of Underwriters and the Tariff Association be requested to take such measures as will equalize the rates of insurance in the different sections of the city.

Two or three Aldermen began to explain to Mr. Velton that insurance rates were based upon mathematical calculations of the risks to the companies, but the President declared them out of order and ruled that a motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee was adopted.

It is not enough that the goods we sell shall please you at the time of purchase. They must continue to please you so long as they last; else we shall not be satisfied.

We receive so many compliments on the merits of our clothing that it is wholesome sometimes to hear a complaint. It keeps us up to the mark.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CHIEF AND BOARD AGREE.

Reported Differences at Police Headquarters Emphatically Denied by Mr. McCullagh and Mr. York.

Chief McCullagh denied yesterday that there was any friction between himself and the Police Board, or that he had appeared before the board on Monday with his resignation in his hand. He issued the following statement:

> I am in thorough accord with the Police Board. All this talk of my resignation and conflict between myself and the Police Commissioners is absolutely untrue. The board backs me in everything I do. I have the warmest support of the Commissioners. The talk that I had a stormy interview with President York at yesterday's board meeting is pure and unadulterated rot. While all the Commissioners support me warmly, it is particularly so with Mr. York. The statement relative to my appearance before the board with my resignation in an envelope in my hand is false. I do not intend to resign or retire, and the board does not wish me to get out, and I know what I am talking about.

As to the action of the board in making Deputy Chief Devery Acting Chief in the absence of Mr. McCullagh, the Chief said that the board had a perfect right to do this.

President York was angry over the publication of the stories alleging that there was trouble between the Commissioners and the Chief, and he made the following statement:

> There is no truth whatever in the statement made to-day that there was a conflict between the Chief and the board yesterday. There was no stormy interview between myself and the Chief; there was no disagreement, and there was no tender of a resignation. Any one who says there is a disposition on the part of myself or the board to interfere with the Chief is simply lying. The imputation is made that there is a misunderstanding between the Chief and the board because of the gambling business. There has been no misunderstanding, and there is none. There has not been a word of difference between the Chief and myself. Our relations are most cordial. We understand each other fully, and the Chief has done for this city what no other Chief has ever done before, and I know what I am talking about.

Orders were given yesterday by Chief McCullagh forbidding ex-Alderman Charles Waite from entering Police Headquarters, as he is believed to have originated the story about the alleged stormy interview between Chief McCullagh and President York and the alleged resignation.

The last paragraph of Section 300 of the charter says: "The Police Board may by a unanimous vote of the board or by a vote of a majority of its members, with the approval of the Mayor, retire the Chief of Police or any Deputy Chief."

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

"Shiner" Simpson Rewarded for His Support of Tammany.

The Health Department yesterday announced the appointment of twenty minor offices at salaries ranging from $200 to $1,100, made Dr. Frank Wickham Assistant Register of Records of Queens at $3,000, Thomas E. Dempsey bookkeeper in Manhattan at $2,000, and dismissed nine employes of the Brooklyn Bureau.

Deputy Commissioner Campbell of the Department of Buildings for Queens and Richmond has made these appointments: James Nolan, chief clerk, salary $1,200; Timothy D. Sullivan, confidential Inspector, salary $1,200; Daniel Campbell, Jr., confidential stenographer, salary $640; Thomas Willoe, Inspector, (mason,) salary $1,000; Andreus Andreoli, Inspector, (carpenter,) salary $1,000; Richard W. Sills, Jr., Inspector, (plumbing, lighting, and ventilation,) salary $1,000; John Duffy, messenger, salary $600.

Park Commissioner Moebus of the Borough of the Bronx has reappointed Gunther K. Ackerman chief clerk at $2,000, and M. K. Kahn private secretary at $2,300. Both appointments were made a month ago, but the Civil Service Reform Association protested that they were illegal. The reappointments were made under the new rules, which place both positions in the non-competitive Schedule A.

John J. Gallagher, for more than a year Deputy Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, was removed yesterday, and ex-Assemblyman D. W. F. McCoy appointed to succeed him. The place is in the non-competitive class.

John Simpson, better known as "Shiner" Simpson, was yesterday appointed Superintendent of Streets and Roads in the Department of Highways. He held the same office for a time under Gen. Collis. Until the last campaign Simpson was a Republican leader in the Ninth District. He ran for Congress in 1894, and after the election of Mayor Strong allied himself with the Brookfield forces. He subsequently joined Tammany.

The Mayor appointed Joel F. Gibson to be his confidential clerk in place of Ross F. Keogh, made bond and warrant clerk.

It is said that Anthony Clinchy, who was removed from his office as State Gas Meter Inspector by Gov. Morton, is to be appointed local Inspector of Meters at $4,000 a year.

QUEENS POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Father McGuire Changes His Mind About the Young Men's Lyceum.

Father McGuire, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, in Fifth Street, Long Island City, announced yesterday that the Police Department could not have the building occupied by the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum. The Police Commissioners inspected it on Friday last with a view of establishing borough headquarters in the building. The members of the lyceum were opposed to being ousted, but as Father McGuire owned the building they could do nothing if he wanted them to vacate it. Father McGuire, in view of the fact that the lyceum members did not look upon the step with favor, decided not to give the building to the police.

Borough Headquarters will undoubtedly be established in Long Island City. The old City Hall was inspected yesterday by the Deputy Chief and Inspector Rhodes.

THE DELAY IN TEACHERS' PAY.

Mr. Coler Cannot Tell When They Will Get Their February Money.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he could not say when the school teachers would receive their pay for February. The pay of the Brooklyn teachers is more than a week overdue, and there is no possibility of their getting it for at least ten days, and it will probably be considerably longer. After this month, however, the payments will be made as promptly as heretofore.

According to Mr. Coler the fault is with the Board of Education, and the borough school boards. The Board of Education has not yet presented a budget for the year from Jan. 31. As soon as that budget is received at the Controller's office Mr. Coler said the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will discuss it and make the necessary appropriations. Until the School Commissioners act the financial officers can do nothing.

Mayor Van Wyck and his colleagues on the board have declared themselves ready to expedite matters as far as possible, and are only waiting to hear from the school boards. The manual labor of drawing and signing the individual checks takes several days after the appropriation is allowed, so that the very earliest at which the teachers can be paid, with all things propitious, is the end of next week.

Claims of Teachers in Queens.

Former Corporation Counsel Thomas P. Burke has been retained by Superintendent Peter E. Demarest of the Long Island City schools to bring suit against the city for $30,000. The money represents claims of school teachers. They have not been paid since the middle of last year, and at a meeting last week decided to turn over to Superintendent Demarest all their unsettled warrants, and have him bring suit against the city. Controller Coler some time ago said he would pay the money if a judgment was obtained against the city for the bill.

SPRING MILLINERY.

French and American Models.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Twenty-third Street,
Broadway and 11th St.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

SPECIAL SALE OF LACE

1200 yards of fine Net Top Laces in white, cream and butter shades,—4½ to 9 inches wide,
25, 35, 40 & 58c. per yard.
Also, Black Chantilly Laces, from 12 to 18 inches wide,
75 and 95 cts. per yard.
Half Regular Value.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
Broadway and 11th St.

THE FEAST OF PURIM.

The East Side in Gala Attire, and the Event Generally Observed.

Thousands of men, women, and children on the east side appeared yesterday in their holiday attire, for it was Purim, the day celebrated by the Jews all over the world as the anniversary of their salvation from the plot of Haman the Agagite, the Prime Minister of King Ahasuerus of Persia, to exterminate them.

The festival proper began on Monday evening, when the first star was visible, for in celebrating their holidays the Jews still adhere to the old Oriental custom of counting the day from evening to evening. It was the fourteenth day of the month of Adar, and the festival is called Purim, from Pur, meaning lots, because Haman had cast lots for the destruction of the Jews.

The synagogues were all open yesterday morning, and while the good housewives were busy cooking dinners of the best things that money could purchase, the men and boys repaired to the synagogues, where the cantor read the megillah, or book of Esther, which gives the story of how Mordecai and Queen Esther were the means of saving their people from destruction. The megillah is read from a parchment scroll, and many of the worshippers followed him from printed scrolls of paper. Whenever the name of Mordecai was read the men and boys exclaimed, "Blessed be Mordecai," and when the name of their arch enemy, Haman, was mentioned imprecations were hurled upon his memory, while the boys accompanied the imprecations by stamping with their feet, twirling rattles, and in the streets firing off crackers. Other enemies of the Jews received the same compliments, and the name of Esterhazy, it was said, was added to the list this year.

After services the men and boys hurried back to their homes, and heartily enjoyed their dinners, for eating and drinking are accepted as part of the duty of the day.

Much of the remainder of the day was given up to visiting and sending "shalakh munis," presents of cakes and confections, to each other. Many of these presents are carried about by the poorer Jews to their richer co-religionists, who reward the visitors with a money gratuity.

FIGHT IN A REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Two Brooklyn Men Punch Each Other During a Meeting.

The headquarters of the Excelsior Republican Social Club of the Thirteenth Ward of Brooklyn, at 410 Bedford Avenue, was the scene of a lively fist fight on Monday night between Charles Simpson and John Gibson. The fight began during a meeting of the club, and was occasioned by personalities.

Edward Roper, the President of the club, was Chairman of the meeting, and T. H. Carmody, Secretary. Under the head of new business, Simpson requested the Chairman to refer back to the report of the trolley excursion last Summer. Gibson was the Chairman of that committee, and Simpson's remarks caused him to get up and demand that the club reimburse him to the extent of $9, which he expended. A heated discussion followed, which became personal. The Chairman stopped further discussion, which caused Gibson to go into another room, where he was heard by Simpson to say something about Simpson conducting the business of the club in a loose manner. Simpson became angry and went into the room. The men struck each other half a dozen times before they were separated. Then Gibson left the building.

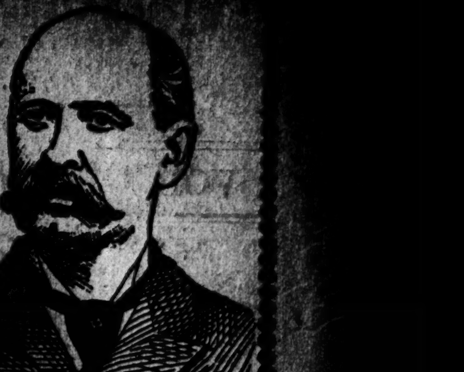
Suicide in a Refrigerator.

Moritz Kopka, a prosperous butcher of 115 East Third Street, committed suicide yesterday morning in a novel manner. He took all the meat out of the icebox, and, after connecting a rubber tube with a gas jet and shoving the other end through a hole in the top of the box, he turned on the gas and closed the door. He had forgotten about the ice in the box, and when his body was found a short time later it was frozen almost stiff.

Reform Club Dinner.

The Reform Club will give the third of its 1898 club dinners at the clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, on Saturday evening at 6:30. The matter for discussion will be "Needed Reforms in Taxation," and Martin Heermance of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, Charlton T. Lewis, Edward Elsworth of Poughkeepsie, and Thomas G. Shearman are among those who will speak.

In the worst colds, where there is pain, constriction of the Bronchial tubes, and spasms of the muscles of the chest, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford almost immediate relief, and soon effect a permanent cure.—Adv.



W. L. Douglas
$3.50 SHOE
HAND-SEWED PROCESS.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Some men hesitate about paying $3.50 for their shoes, supposing they cannot be properly made for this price. They do not realize that, with our large business and modern methods, we can make and sell as fine a shoe for $3.50 as those usually sold from $5.00 to $7.00. A trial pair would be more convincing proof. Our

FRENCH ENAMEL

style shown in cut is made on the Gem Toe lasts, of imported leather, with heavy soles for street wear, and is as near waterproof as possible for leather to be. Fast-color hooks and eyelets and Australian Kangaroo tops. We make 155 styles and widths, from A to EE, in Vici Kid (kid-lined), Calf, Patent Calf, Russia Storm Calf, Box Calf, etc.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

Our stores are located at
NEW YORK—1211 B'way, 1348 B'way, 43 Cortlandt St., 974 3d Av., 2210 3d Av., 345 8th Av., 264 W. 125th St., 114 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN—708-710 B'way, 1367 B'way, 431 Fulton St., 494 Fifth Av.
JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Av.

FOR DESERTING HIS YOUNG WIFE

A Bishop's Son Sent to Jail Because He Couldn't Pay for Her Support.

Henry Southgate, twenty-seven years old, son of the late Bishop Southgate of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who lives with his mother at 65 East Eighty-ninth Street, was committed to jail by Magistrate Flammer yesterday afternoon because of his inability to pay his wife, Mrs. Ellen Southgate, $6 a week for her support.

Mrs. Southgate, who is twenty-three years old and lives at 126 East Eighty-fifth Street, told her story to Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. She said that she was the daughter of Hugh Roddy, a prosperous cooper, who has an establishment in Old Slip. She went to school with her husband in Haddonfield, N. J. She met him afterward in London. He was then in the employ of his uncle, who was in the wholesale rubber business. They were married in England, and their troubles soon began. They separated and met again in this country and became reconciled. After living first with her family in Merrick, L. I., and then with his people, they rented a flat at 126 East Eighty-fifth Street. Six weeks ago he deserted her and went to live with his mother. Young Mrs. Southgate is about to be dispossessed for nonpayment of rent. Ezra Hutchinson, a wholesale liquor dealer of 232 Greenwich Street, testified that young Southgate had defrauded him in the way of bogus checks and notes. He corroborated Mrs. Southgate's story of cruel treatment. Magistrate Flammer ordered Southgate to pay $6 a week, and, being unable to do so, he was sent to jail.

REFEREES ON RATCLIFFE.

They Report that He Was Married Twice and Recommend Divorces.

The reports of Samuel B. Paul and Thomas C. Kinney in the divorce suits brought against E. J. Ratcliffe the actor, who is now in the penitentiary for assaulting Alice De Lacy Ratcliffe, one of his wives, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Mr. Paul, who heard the evidence in the case of Caroline Ratcliffe against the actor, finds that she was duly married to him in England on Aug. 19, 1883, and that he afterward married Alice De Lacy without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff. He recommends a decree of divorce, but says that as the actor is without means the question of alimony should be left open.

Mr. Kinney, who heard the case of Alice De Lacy Ratcliffe against the actor, finds that at the time he married her he already had a wife who was living and from whom he had not been divorced. He recommends a divorce.

A Stay for Hannigan.

Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on motion of Louis J. Grant, counsel for the defendant, granted a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of Policeman John J. Hannigan, who was convicted of shooting a boy named Charles McNally, while the lad was running away to escape arrest. Mr. Grant alleged in his application for a stay pending appeal, that the Recorder's charge was unwarranted by the testimony given in the case, and that he had exceeded his duty as a Judge.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d, at 8:15; ends 11. Daniel Frohman........Manager
Matinees, Thurs. and Sat'y, 2.
SECOND MONTH........of........THE
Tree of Knowledge.
At 11—LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES.
At 11—LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES.
G. P. SERVISS.
Every morning this week at 11. This Wed., "Greece"; Thursday, "Napoleon"; Friday, "Paris"; Sat., "The Alps." All begin at 11. Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Same subjects next week. Two afternoons next week, Wed. & Fri., 3.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
The gifted and charming actress,
Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, and Max Figman
Dainty one act play, Mrs. Hilary Regrets.
ANIMATED NOTE MUSIC SHEET, GARDNER & ELY, SAVILLE SLOAN COMEDIANS, KITTY MITCHELL, BARRY AND FELIX, 40 OTHER STARS.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2.
MR. JOHN DREW.
ONE SUMMER'S DAY.
FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES
THIS MORNING AT 11—"SPAIN."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15; Matinees To-day & Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors
100th Performance March 30, Souvenirs.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Matinees To-day & Saturday.
HENRY MILLER THE MASTER.
Evenings, 8:25. Matinee, 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees, 2:15. Matinees To-day and Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LITTLE MINISTER.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
WM. H. Crane Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. A Virginia Courtship.
MATINEES TO-DAY & SAT. at 2:15.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15
WHITNEY OPERA CO. A Normandy Wedding.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. and 8th Av. Mat. To-day. ELITA PROCTOR OTIS in OLIVER TWIST.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinees at 2.
Last week of Wycherly's comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL.
MISS REHAN, as PEGGY
Previous to which at every performance the Japanese operetta, LILLI TSE.
LAST MATINEES of double bill TO-DAY and SATURDAY.
Next Tues.: School for Scandal, MISS REHAN as Lady Teazle.

Daly's BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. OASES OF ALGERIAN SAHARA.
—TO-DAY AT 11.—
Res. seats $1.50 & $1. Adm. 50c.
To-m'w, 11; Fri., 3; Sat., 11; "More About Japan."

DALY'S THEATRE.
Commencing Monday, March 14.
Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Sats., 11 A. M. Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 P. M.
Famous moving pictures of the Passion Play, with descriptive lecture by Prof. Ernest Lacy.
Reserved seats $1. General admission 50c.
*** Seats now on sale at Box Office.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTOR,
THEODORE THOMAS.
SOLOIST,
M. PLANCON.
SEATS 50c. to $2.00.
BOX OFFICE, SCHUBERTH'S, TYSON'S.
Next Fri. Aft.—Sec. Hofmann Recital, Carnegie Hall.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND CONCERTS.
Third Matinee Recital Chickering Hall.
Monday Aft., March 14, at 3,
Prof. Franz Rummel
will play the CHICKERING PIANO.
Assisted by the Richard Arnold String Sextet.
Reserved seats, $1.50; admission, $1.00. On sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

AMERICAN 42D & 8TH AV. TEL. 3147-38.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat.
4TH MONTH. NANON.
Characteristically excellent."—Herald.
All Seats 25c., 50c., 75c. WED. MAT. 25c. SAT. MAT. 25c., 50c.
Next Week—Spectacular Production SINDBAD.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinee To-day at 3.
EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9.
New Programme Cinematograph Views.
Special Passion Play Lenten Matinee To-day at 3.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
LILLIAN BURKHART, JOS. HART, AND CARRIE DE MAR, G. FULLER GOLDEN, MAXWELL AND SIMPSON, DIXON, BOWERS, AND DIXON, GEORGE EVANS, MARK MURPHY, LILLIE WESTERN, THE BLONDELLS, BENNETTO, AND MANY OTHERS.

LYCEUM THEATRE Mon. and Tues. Afts. March 14 and 15, 3:30.
Major J. B. Pond announces two more appearances in New York of RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.
Monday; A Lecture, "The Second Coming of the Ideal." Tuesday: Readings from his poems and prose fancies. Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75c., at box office.

CARNEGIE HALL.
2d Recital Friday aft. March 11, at 2:30. JOSEF HOFMANN
Seats $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00, at box office and at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MANHATTAN. Broadway and 33d St. Matinee To-day.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Next Sunday Eve.—Innes and His Band.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman.
SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS. Mch. 21, 100th Perf. Manuf'd by Gorham.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:30 Mat. Sat.
OH! SUSANNAH!
Preceded nightly, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL, IN DANGERFIELD '95.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
CHIRGWIN—CHARMION, RITCHIE—ROGERS BROS.
JULIE MACKEY, AND 10 OTHER BIG ACTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
16th week of the Melodramatic Wonder,
THE WHITE HEATHER.
Mats., To-day & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

BIJOU WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Monday, March 14th, "SMITH NIGHT." American Flag Sofa Cushion Souvenirs.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS DAILY, 2 AND 8.
GO WHERE THE CROWD GOES.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
New Features. Company of 70, inc. Walter Jones.
IN GAY NEW YORK.
NEXT WEEK—A Hired Girl.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. THE HEART OF MARYLAND, with MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

The Big Beauty Show! CASINO! LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN. 100TH SOUV. Ngt., Mch. 23. Telephone Girl.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night testimonial tendered to Julie Kopacsy—The Red Walls. 1st time Thurs., The Red Walls.

COLUMBUS. ANDREW MACK
Mat. To-day. 25c., 50c. An Irish Gentleman.